Only duly elected and approved agents acknowle

VOL. IX.-NO. 2.

individual aubscribers. ***********

NEW YORK, APRIL 9, 1899.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

General Executive Board of the S. T. & L. A.

BY NATIONAL SECRETARY.

Detailed Account that Bunches into one the Proofs that Pure Simple Leadership is a Scab - Affair Working Hand in Hand with the Labor Ficecors.

to the General Executive Board.

Comrades:-In submitting my report he Schoen Steel Car Mill's strike, llegheny, Pa., whither I was sent to ate charge in the name of the S. T. & A, March 2, I shall try to be as rief as possible and report the same, the many obstacles that were wn in our way by the allies of the of alist class to compel the employes b return to the deplorable condition rom which that had rebelled.

The strike was inaugurated at first by departments where the tasks had been increased, without any advance is wages, and the firm refusing to rem-

the following grievances: To close their mills on the Sab-

2. Refusing to allow the departments to cease work when a fellow workman would be taken away.

8. Refusing to remedy the system of

time checks.

To give you a clear understanding of the second demand, will require some explanation. From the many accidents, the most of which proved to be fatal, the mill was called a "slaughter louse," and for anyone to acquaint his friends with the fact that he was working in the mill, was to infer that he was tired of life, and they could look for his death at any moment. To cite a case in point, the Sunday before the trouble, a young man, who, by the trouble, a young man, who, by the way, had just been married, while run-ning a crane was killed and his body fell from the track onto straps that were placed under the tracks to catch snything which might fall. The men anything which might fall. The men in this department stopped work to try to get the body down. The Night Ruperintendent, John Meade, whom I will mention later on in this report, ordered all men to their machines under penalty of dismissal. The body lay for some time in the position it had fallen with blood spattering around the men, who were compelled, under this cursed wage system, to continue to cursed wage system, to continue to druge or lose their miserable chance of earning a livelihood.

The third grievance was in keeping with the second. When a man secured a position in the mill, he was given a bosse check with a number on. This he was compelled to drop into a slot machine on entering the mill, which registered the time he started to work. Should be be a few minutes late, a fine of 25 cents was imposed. At night, or then the turn was through work the when the turn was through work, the men were compelled to line up before a window and receive their checks, which was the only proof they had to show for the time they were employed. When you consider that 2,000 or more men employed in each shift, you will have some faint idea of the time the man some faint idea of the time the men lost in waiting in line to have their checks returned to them, which was so necessary to prove the time of labor they had sold to this capitalist

At the beginning of the strike, the men sent word to the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, the Knights of Labor, and the Amalga-mated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, respectively, requesting them d speakers and organizers to help them to conduct the strike. The comcalled national labor organizations that if they could not see the necessity of organizing before they went out on strike, it was no time to come and re-quest their assistance when they (the strikers) were in trouble.

On the committee's reporting this anback to the strikers, three comhe strikers, rose and informed the sanchast they would get speakers who would be willing to address and advise than, and assist them all they possibly could while the trouble lasted. This statement being accepted by the strikers. Comrades Schulberg and Eberle attended their meetings and addressed the strikers. Comrade Schulberg, who is quite a young man, having but just quite a young man, having but just saile a young man, having but just sead his tweny-first year, and being all versed in Bocisium, saw the raid opportunity before him to progete our principles among those of class who were unacquainted with teachings, delivered a most stirring that he may be seen that the same poured into his audience practiples of New Trade Unionism; was listened to very attentively, and a conclusion of his remarks he had twisted his audience.

Counde Eberie followed and dwelt the necessity of a class-conclous abination of workingseen, with the nit that some seventy odd men sent their names for membership in alliance 191, S. T. & L. A.

At the second meeting, which Comschulberg and Eberie attended. Surface seemed Gunsy and Wyatt, Pruburg, Pa., who had been indeed of the great success the Social-let met with, littended for the continuous milital by Reteaung to the second milital by Reteaung to t

Labor Alliance. They were permitted to address the strikers and after they had finished Comrade Schulberg re-plied, and exposed their conduct and treachery to the working class so thor-oughly that they were hooted from the hall.

what had happened in the morning was part of a pre-arranged plan to get Schulberg out of the way.

When Schulberg and others were trying to get on the car to go home, a man, who had stepped on the car a block below, refused to allow Schulberg to board the car, claiming that he (Schulberg) was drunk; at the same time two men ran up. One of them was the man who had attacked Schulberg in the morning. These two men began to punch Schulberg right and left. The conductor pulled the bell for the motorman to go ahead. Comrade Eberle called out and ran to the front of the car and told the motorman that of the car and told the motorman that an assault was being made on a pas an assault was being made on a passenger, and to hold his car; if he did not he would be a party to the assault. Thereupon the party who had refused to allow Schulberg to board the car showed his authority, that of a special officer, and placed Schulberg under arrest. The strikers began to gather around and would have taken Schulberg mays from the officer, but he berg away from the officer, but he (Schulberg) waved them back and told them not to do anything that would

cause further trouble. The men then fell back and Schul-berg was taken to the nearest station house. The next morning comrades of the party were in Court and endeavor-ed to find out what the charge was against Schulberg; they were informed by the magistrate that as yet there was none, and his sase would not be tried that day. The courades then went out to secure coursel. While they were gone Schulberg was brought into the Court and tried under the charge of "disordely conduct." The Police Officer testifying that in the Police Officer testifying that in the morning he saw Schulberg come out of a saloon and begin to fight with two men on the sidewalk. Schulberg demanded a jury trial. The magistrate said: "Alright, ten dollars fine, or sixty days in the workhouse." Friends of Schulberg called after he was sentenced and were told that he had been sent up for sixty days, but nothing was said to them about the fine. They asked to see him and were informed that he had already started for Clairthat he had already started for Clair-mont, where the workhouse is situated. But, while Schulberg's friends were inquiring for him, a very peculiar part of this plan was being carried out in the prison pen. Mr. Schoen had been admitted by the police authorities to see Schulberg and he endeavored to talk to him about the trouble. Schulhave anything to say to him. That he (Schulberg) did not belong to the organizations of labor whose representa-tives were in the habit of talking to the employers in private. Schoen find-ing it impossible to make any impres-sion on our comrade, he retired and to the workhouse, where his hair was shorn and the stripes put on him in-side of an hour. A friend of our cause, on hearing what had been done in this

on hearing what had been done by this case, immediately took steps which caused the authorities to undo as far as possible all that they had done as quickly as possible, and on Tussday evening, at 7 o'clock, Schulberg was out and on his way home.

On Wednesday moraing, March 8, in company with Comrades Schulberg and Bergmann, I went to the head-quarters of the strikers. The actions of the firm and the authorities were explained by Comrade Schulberg to the strikers, and they were more firmly cemented than ever. In the afternoon, in company with the Executive Committee, I visited the firm and saw superintendent M'Cool and two others. Chairman Stamper presented the bill Chairman Stamper presented the bill of wages and demands. The Superin-tendent received the same and inquired whether there was a representative present from the different depart present from the different departments, and he was answered in the affirmative. Mr. M'Cool then inquired how long the different representatives had worked for the firm and upon receiving the necessary information, said that they could not be sufficiently informed to prepare represent the different

ments.)
On Thursday morning, the hall where the strikers met and the streets leading to it were growded with men to learn the result of the visit of the committee to the firm. On the meeting being called to order. Chairman Stamper and others submitted their report. During the meeting we were informed

The strike having spread to other departments, the firm saw that they had something on their hands that they

had not bargained for, and at once took steps to create trouble that would discourage the strikers and thereby cause them to return to work. On Monday, when Comrade Schulberg was leaving the hall, two men stepped up to him and without any cause or provocation struck him in the face. The comrade made no attempt to re-taliate, but a policeman, who was standing opposite and could not possibly help seeing the whole affair, walked over and told Schulberg to stop fighting or he would lock him up. Schulberg then re-entered the hall and remained there. In the evening, an-other meeting was held and the strike had been strengthened by more men joining the ranks. When this meeting was adjourned an outrageous affair took place which clearly showed that what had happened in the morning

berg told him that he did not wish to

that they could not be sufficiently in-formed to properly represent the diffor-ent departments from which they had been chosen, and he therefore could not deal with them. (This was not-withstanding the fact that the chair-man and two others on the committee were receiving as much as their depart-ments were asking for in the new bill of wages, which fully shows that they were skilled workmen and capable of representing their different depart-ments.)
On Thursday morning, the hall where

(Continued on page 4)

Timely Utterances by Jean Jaures.

Epoch - Marking Character of the French Commune in the History of the Proletariat-What it Meant Secret of its World-Wide Magical Effect—'The Three Immediate Objects to be Attained by the Modern Militant Projetariat'-A Mirror for America to Look Into and be Cuided.

On the 18th of last month, a mammoth meeting was held in Paris, France, at the Salle Chayne ,to commemorate the anniversary of the French Commune. A large number of leading Socialists spoke. So many were the speakers that only short addresses could be delivered by each. The following were the words of Comrade Jean Jaures:

"In coming here to salute the com-batants of 1871, I wish to recall to your memories certain decisive words contained in the manifesto that was addressed by the Central Committee on the morning of March 18 of that

"The proletariat of Paris, in the midst of the defeats suffered by and the collapse of the dominant class, declares that the hour has come for them to save the situation by taking into their own hands the direction of public affairs."

"This is the answer to these who say the Commune had no programme. It is the very utterance I just quoted that turns the Commune into a new and original fact. Until 1871, the proletariat had been but a fulcrum for other revolutionists; the working class had done nothing but aiding the revolutionary bourgeoisie. In 1871, for the first time, did the class of the exploited, instead of bowing to power, say:

ed, instead of bowing to power, say:
France is mine; the world is mine."
"This, fellow citizens, is the reason why the Commune of Paris produced its magical effect upon the world: other countries had had their glorious hour of hattle, but nowhere before did hour of battle, but nowhere before did the proletariat place itself at the head of power.

"We can perceive among the peoples

only an emulation of revolutionary So-cialism. At the very hour when those workingmen of Paris were locked up within a wall of iron and fire, at that very hour did they make the announcement that they worked for the proleta-rians of all countries, knowing that that international appeal would be

"And yet there are people who seek to crowd France back upon herself. The attempt is a parody; it is abomin-

able sacrilege.

"The proletariat declared that it came to save the nation in the midst of the defeats suffered by the dominant classes and their collapse. In that consists the grandeur of the revolutionary proletariat.

"But the working class understands that it is for them to save the old patrimony that the dominant classes are in-capable of defending. It says: 'I must save the Republic.'

"To-day we measure the height to which the French proletariat raised it-self on that day. Nothing can hence-forth rise above it.

"But, after having gathered these lessons, we must resume the battle in the conditions since created. To-day, the conditions since created. To-day, the proletariat enjoys unity of doctrine and of thought. Socialist thought has been rendered precise and clarified. "All schools affirm the necessity of

socializing productive property, and of

'Yes: it has been my fortune to carry to the English Socialists the greetings of the French Socialists. To-morrow it will be in Brussels, then at the Hague that the Socialists will gather to say to the diplomats: 'YOU can not abolish war because you are the in-carnation of war yourselves; capital-ism means the war of all against all: the war of the capitalist against the workingman, of even the poor against one another: it means, beyond that, the war of each class against all others shall no longer be cut in two through

the privilege of property!"
"And the Socialists will further say to the diplomats: 'By what hypocritica process do you.—you who are within yourselves an inventory of all conflicts come here to prate about peace There is none other than the working-men espable of bestowing peace upon the broad common fatherland of eman-cipated labor!"

"All this the Commune had affirmed.

Since then we have traveled a long ways. But we indulge in no illusions The capitalist world is still strong. Let all Socialists be gathered in their trades unions and their political committees. This is the twin work to which we must consecrate ourselves. "And yet an other measure. The

"And yet an other measure. The Army is to-day being incited against the preletariat. Cries of: 'Long live the Army!' are caused to be uttered at the passage of troops for the purpose of misleading the young soldiers. This is a great crime: here is a great danger. We must humble the reactionary and proud chieftains, and sevate the young soldiers to the dignity of citizens. The eld infilitary servitude must The eld inilitary servitude must sed out; this army must be made

be wised out; this army must be made to palpitate responsive to the ardent breath of the Revolution.

"Thus must we perpetually as nownce to the soldier: 'You are marching be-hind Imposition, Calumny, Crime and the Coup d'Etat; return to thy people, return to thyself—to the Proletariat, to the Republic, to the Revelution?"

"The Five States Milk Producers' League.

Its Plane, Purposes, Methods and Aspirations-The Inward Coneclousness of the Sort of Sociallam there is at the Bottom of Property – Holders' "National Ownerships" Portrayed in a Dialogue Between a Socialist and a Member of the Oncoming Farmers' Milk Trust.

The attention of all concerned—the extensive collection of wind-jammers, fakirs, and freaks-, is respectfully called to the following tale as one fully proving their assertion that the proletariat gannot save himself, but needs the aid of the employing farmer to lift him out of the slough of despond into the realms of bliss.

Likewise can the following true tale be used by the aforesaid political flotsom and jetsom, to show how "so-cialistically inclined" the small-farm owning crew is; how they "sigh for Socialism with a big 8 and pant, as does the deer, for that good time coming, now heralded by the sound, as of angry thunder, of the myriad footsteps of small farmers hastening to the Co-operative Commonwealth:-which, if like Debs, you keep your auricular or-gans in close juxtaposition to the earth, you can readily hear swelling up

earth, you can readily hear swelling up like unto the breakers of the sea of Eternity on the shores of Time. How happy will not the pantsless proletarint feel, when he can know for a certainty that the "great middle class of farmers" are "coming his way," stirred with a desire to see him furnished at least with new patches on the bears of his trongers even though the bosom of his trousers, even though

the bosom of his trousers, even though he may have no pants.
Listen, therefore, ye unterrified sons of toil to the story of how your saviors are beginning to save you and thereby honor the prognostications of the great and only "Gene" and the lost tribes of Israel who follow after him.

The farmers of New York State who are now selling milk to the combine which controls the milk supply of New York City, have been instrumental in

York City, have been instrumental in formals, what is called the "Five States Milk Producers' League," composed of milk producers in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Pennsylvania.

The plan of organization is as fol-

The officers of the league go around and get from each farmer producing sufficient milk to sell a "power of at-torney" to sell for said farmer all the milk produced by him; said "power of attorney" to begin September 1, 1899. All farmers granting such "power of attorney" to become members of the Five States League.

The object of the league is to control sufficient of the supply of milk for New York City, and other towns in the five States mentioned, to fix the price which shall be paid for milk at the railrotd stations.

Heretofore farmers have had to sell their milk at the railroad as low as three-quarters of one cent. a quart; with the aid of the "Five States Lengue," it is the intention to raise the price to 2½ cents per quart at the rail-road stations.

road stations.

During a conversation with a prominent member of the "Five State League." I gleaned the following allegations: That said league would have control absolutely, after September 1, of over two-thirds of the milk supply of New York, Buffalo, Boston, Rochestick. of New York, Burlaio, Bostola, Roches-ter, Albany, Philadelphia, Providence, Jersey City, and several other large towns; that the league was composed of any and all farmers who sold any milk; that absolute control of the indi vidual farmer's milk had been vested in the officers of the league and that

on September 1 "hell is going to be turned loose" until the farmers get the price fixed by the league.

On my asking this gentlemanly farmer how they intended to turn "hell loose," he said: "By withholding the supply of milk."

"But that would cause awful misery

"But that would cause awful misery in the cities, especially for the chil-dren," I suggested.

Well, what has that got to do with us?" exclaimed the farmer, "we've got to live, too; anyway, you people in the cities would have to give in in two

Yes," said I, "but its not we people in the cities who are to blame for the in the cities who are to blame for the lack of profit you complain about now, we have no objection to you farmers making a living, we ourselves, that is the working class, are not causing your trouble; it is the capitalists."

"That's it," said the farmer gentle

"That's it," said the farmer gentleman, "its those damaed capitalists we're trying to get at."

"Yes, but you don't get THEM, you get US," said I. "Why not join with the working class and fight for the overthrow of capitalism with its private ownership of the wealth producing and distributing agencies? Why not sid the country of capitalism and capitalists by making the implements of production and distribution collective property?"

"Well," answered he, "if we had the government ownership of railroads then we need not pay so much to bond-holders and corporations, I am in favor

"Then you could sell milk for less than it is now sold," said I, "and there-by beself the workingman in the city, sh?"

'No, you see with milk selling at the station for 21/2 cents a quart a man couldn't clear more than \$1,000 a year

on a berd of 20 cows; and \$1,000 is little enough for any man who has five or six thousand dollars capital in-

"But," said I, "if you get but 1½ cents a quart for milk now and you raise the price to 2½ cents, wont the retailer in the city raise the retail price?"

price?"
"Oh, yes I suppose so," said he, "but
that's got nothing to do with us, we
don't care what'the retailer charges;

"Yes, but suppose before you get it," said I, "your fight may cause the death of many children, what then?"

"Ah, we can't help that, that's not our business," said this "Nature's poblemen."

"Well, sny," said I, "don't you think it would be better if you were to com-bine with the working class and jointly secure the collective ownership of all land, tools, factories, railroads, ma-chines, mines, etc., etc.; then when you produced you would be certain of getting equal value in some other man's product, and it would not be necessary to corner the market and thus cause misery and death for perhaps thou-sands of men, women and children?"
"Say," said he, "do you mean that

land, cows, buildings, horses, farm ma-chinery and all like that should be owned by the nation?"

"Oh. no! Oh. no!" objected he, "I've worked for ...hat I've got, and I'm not going to turn it over to a lot of lazy, good-for-nothing tramps from the

cities, oh no."
"But, you said you favored the government ownership of railways, didn't

Yes, but that's different," said he,

"Yes, but that's different, said ine,
"I could get cheaper rates then."

"Well," said I, "if the workingman could get government ownership of land, cows, furms, etc., he could get cheaper milk, see?"

"Well, he'll never get it while farmers have anything to say," said Mr.

ers have anything to say," said Mr. Farmer. And there I quit this, ac-cording to Debs, second-cousin-to-auntbilly of the workers, rioting in glorious visions of how his "Five States Milk Producers' —League" was going to knock the stuffing outen the milk trust; all in the interest of the poor, dear weak, little proletariat, who so, badly needs the tender and thoughtful care, of his elder and larger brother: the employing farmer, supplemented, as it must be, by the solicitude and self-denying abnegation of that "demolisher of trusts" and boomer of assassions a in Miles; that great and only one-cent-latter-day-silver-bug-forty- square miles of nastiness and combined electric shoker yeeipt, the "New York Journal."

It was a wise man who said: "There are fools and fools,—but, don't forget the farmer." and especially the two-by Trust, which Trust will get one solar plexus blow from J. P. Morgan and then "wake up'—as the Irishman said—"to find himself dead."

ARTHUR KEEP.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time, It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the effice.

THE SCREWS ARE TURNING IN HOLYOKE.

HOLYOKE, Mass., April 4.-What-

HOLYOKE, Mass. April 4.—Whatever affects paper-making affects Holyoke and Holyokers, there being fully one-fourth of Holyoke's working population, over 3,000, employed in the twenty paper mills of the town. Seventeen of these mills manufacture the finer grades writing, book, bond and ledger paper. These mills have gone into the combine and at present there are experts in the mills classifying. checking off, viewing everything in the mills. The work of these experts naturally alarms the workers, foremen and superintendents; and each asks himself the question, How is

one asks inhastit the change going to affect me?

A comrade, who has worked nearly all of his lifetime in these mills, made this statement: "The change from the individual management of these mills to the combine management will throw out of employment hundreds of men and women in all departments, including the well paid clerks, foremen and even superintendents. You see," pro-ceeded the comrade, "there is a good deal of labor and material wasted now by reason of the many small orders for paper. We have to stop and clean the machines, and prepare the material for every order that comes in. The com-bine will run all orders for one kind of paper on selected machines which will turn out only that class of paper and no other. Consequently, there need of frequent cleaning of machines and no waste in material, hence much labor will be done away with and lots of material saved. The mills being run by a central office, much supervision, clerking and office work will become superfluous, and, of course, will be dispensed with. Instead of seven-teen offices with a full set of officials for each there will be only one office; consequently, many will lose their jobs who sneered at the Socialists and who sneered at the Socialists and thought them craxy because they foretold that things would turn out just so.
And those who retain their jobs will have to work harder than ever because the machines will be kept running full speed all the time with little interruption except when enough goods have been produced; and then there will come shorter hours (as is now the case with the envelope trust) and, of course, with the envelope trust) and, of course,

shorter pay."
Your correspondent asking. What is
to be done about it? was told: "Get
hold of the law-making bodies, and
make laws to suit the new conditions."
The by-standers assented, saying: "By
God, you are fight."

The Owens Chimney Machine Shakes Up the A. F. G. W. U.

SOCIALISTS, TAKE HOLD!

Hopelessness and Helplessness in Which a Generation of "Pure and Simple" Ignorant Leads ship Finds a Once Powerful Organization at a Critical Moment.

MARION, Ind., March 30,-The trials of the chimney workers of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union have begun. The national officers of that labor organization have sent a circular to the trade containing the following: "The Owens chimney machine, which

has been operated in an experimental

way for six months past, and which has been the cause of much agitation to the chimney trade, has become an important factor in the chimney business. The capacity of the machine has passed beyond the point of mere speculation and into the domain of definite information. It is no longer nece to guess what the machine can do; we can now ascertain what the machine has done. In Montreal, where the ma chine has been operated for nearly six months by our members, a maximum production of 1,348 No. 1 bulb crimped top chimneys has been reached; an average production of 1,150 of No. 2 bulb crimped top chimneys; the greatest production was 1,250, the average 1,059, at a shop cost of \$10.05, including cost of crimping, if we assume that by practice the shop's at Montreal may be educated to the point of producing on an average as many chimneys per turn as the greatest output at that point to date shows, and if we allow the same loss for cutting off one end of the chimney (20 per cent.) as is now chine has been operated for nearly six

the same loss for cutting off one end of the chimney (20 per cent.) as is now allowed for cutting off both ends of the regular paste mould chimney. Montreal is producing one dozen No. 1 bulb crimped tep chimneys at \$0.11½, to which it is necessary to add the cost of cutting off and glazing the heel. If we assume that such labor will cost \$0.01½, which is liberal enough for all comparisons, the result at Montreal may be said to be dozen No. 1 bulb crimped top chimneys at \$0.12½, "Pussing from Montreal to Tolero.

"Passing from Montreal to Toledo, where the same machine is operated under more favorable circumstances by non-union labor, and under the direct supervision of the inventor, we come in view of more discouraging results to the chimney trade. The shop cost to the chimney trade. The shop cost to Toledo is \$8.5 ms against \$10.05 at to the chimney trade. The shop cost at Toledo is \$6.35 as against \$10.05 at Montreal; for cutting off and crinping at Toledo and finishing ready for the market is three-fourths of one cent per dozen against a cost of \$0.01\% at Montreal. As for the production, the numbers at Toledo are far in excess of those at Montreal.

"The results already attained by the

"The results already attained by the machine threaten to demoralise the entire chimney trade, unless something is done to minimize its influence. The manufecturers, as much intere the workers, now appear to be less concerned than the workers regarding the machine. This is probably due to the fact that some of them are now engaged in trying to organize a cambi-nation in the trade upon which they can rely to place the burden of the ma-chine competition upon the shoulders of the workers. Certain it is that not one of them has made a suggestion to meet the machine problem that does not contemplate either reduced wages or increased hours upon the part of

"In face of the situation now o fronting the workers, brought about by the presence of the machine, we feel that an advisory meeting of the chim ney trade should be held, made up of one representative from each factory, to consider the situation to present it to consider the attach to the chimney trade, and to advise what in its judgment should be done by the members of the chimney trade in view of the stuation."

It will be noticed that the national officers call for an advisory meeting.

officers call for an advisory meeting, made of one representative from each factory. They think thet all the members of the chimney trade are not capable of voting intelligently upon such questions. That is the way the members here in Marion book at it. It will also be noticed that these officers don't seem to know what is hitting us any more than if they were Checiaw Indians. Their surprise at the calm-ness of the employers at this juncture; ness of the employers at this particular their wonderment at the threatened reductions; their child-like astonishment "at the situation now confronting ue";—all that preseges some stupps scheme along the old boaten path of

"Pure and Simpledom."

Never was the S. T. & L. A. more needed. If it does not take hold promptly demoralisation will ensue in our trade, and the individual workers will be seen scampering for safety, like naked Filipinos, armed with bows and arrows, before the modern guns of the

E. J. DILLON, Organizer, Section Marion, Ind.

Keep an eye on your troupper. See taken your autocription expires. Preservic Sees. It will prevent interruption in the making of the

THE PEOPLE

- EVERY SUNDAY. -

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

year			(88.24
mesths	**********	************	8.9
- endstricted		4444444444	
a far as m	ossible, ret	ected commun	ication

Entered as second-class matter at the New ork, N. Y., Post office on April 4, 1891.



SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

1888 (Presidential) . In 1898 82,204

Well, you folks kin keep on shoutin' wif yo' gold er silvah cry. But I tell you people hams is sceerce an' fowls

is roostin' high; ilt ain't de so't o' money dat is pesterin'

ation I want answehed 's how to ge at any kin'! PAUL LAWRENCE DUNBAR.



Municipal elections have been held in several towns during the last few days, with the Socialist Labor party in the field. Only from few places have the returns reached this office; but those that have come in are cheering.

From Dayton, O., for instance, we learn that at the city election the S. L. P. polled 314 straight votes, to 244 last

From Catskill, N. Y., where the party never yet had a ticket and set up a full one this year, the news is that the S. L. P. candidate for Trustee in District 2, John W. Clum, polled 92 votes; Nelson S. Shaler, for Trustee in District 3, polled 98; Myron Hamm, for Treasurer. 90; James S. Burhams, for Assessor, 81; Du Bois B. DePuy, for Collector, 88; Warren E. Winkler, for Police Justice, 97.

PLAIN LANGUAGE NEEDED. Professor Herron is credited with these words, recently uttered in a Western city:

"The industrial civilization of to-day compels every child born into it to fight, from start to finish a pitched battle for existence. A man, put thus on the defensive from the very moment he first draws breath, can in no wise know what is in him, or even aspire to do, much less do. This industrial civilization curses the soul of a man if he triumphs over it or is dragged beneath it. To the successful man it means the destruction of conscience. To him who fails it works destruction of individuality.

"We have not risen to anything that might be called reason in our collective i fen the municipality or in the commonwealth, until the whole communal life places all its resources dustantly at the disposal of swery child ushered into this world. Instead of that, through some alchemy or strange unreason, every child born into your city, whether on South Side or in the 19th Ward, finds itself either struggling to keep what it has not is other words, this industrial civilization, the bleesings of which some of our preachers well carry into the new-enaght is and of the sea, threatens with destruction every child from the very first daws of its self-consciousness.

"What to deal is industry organized for?

consciousness, what to-day is industry organized for?

To what to-day is industry organized for?

To what is the modern commercial genius giving itself? It is giving itself to deviain

It is giving itself to deviain

It is and means to keep the people

The earth from using the resources that

the earth from using the resources that way intended for them.
The citizens of this city, nearly all of hem, are fighting a life-long pitched battle on escape economic destruction—with no opertually to live a positive life, a life that a self-expressive. Industry as constituted aday, puts all men on the defensive, and then life is merely spent in self-defense, the living of a positive life is almost immedia.

These sentiments are well expressed, and the facts and reason cogent; so far so goed. But how is this all to be led? Is it avoidable? The pasage gives no cue. In days, like these, a social misery is so keenly felt, semething more is needed, something more is called for, than to lay the finon every gash that the existing so-

cial spatem hath given to the people. Is Free Silver the solution, is Gold the solution, is Free Trade the solu-tion, is Protection the solution, is on, is Free Trade the solut-smashing the solution? What is to admitton?

The Socialist Liabor party says: "Som, via the conquest of the public powers upon a programme that deis the unconditional surrrender of Stellet Class!"

What says Prof. Herron? Does he think se? If not, why not? If he does mink so, why says he not so?

MARLBORO A TYPE

It is now approaching on ten years that the condict started between the Socialist Labor party and the Labor Pakir brigade. The policy of endoas to propiciate these gentlemen, and of directing the party's course acording to their suggestions was he policy of seeing in the "Labor Leadng being humbugged by them. By ren up its colens to the mast-

head, and nailed them there; took and kept the political field; and, keeping the head close to the wind, plowed its way forward. Such a policy had upon the Fakirs the effect that amoke has upon squirrels when made to draw through a hollow tree: the Fakirs were smoked out into the open. From that moment on, these worthles had to face the music. The method they adopted was that of charging the S. L. P. with "Union Wrecking." Thus the conflict has since been raging on that quarter around the word "Union": the Fakirs claiming that their organizations were the only real "Unions," the S. L. P. maintaining that Fakir-led organizations, run for the collection of dues, and operated in the interest of the capitalist class, age not "Unions" at all, but that the genuine Union is that organization of Labor that is organized for the daily class struggle and does not allow capitalist politicians to play with it as with a foot ball.

It can not be denied that the leading representative of the Fakirs' style of 'Union" is Mr. Samuel Gompers. What he says is a "Union," such as he understands the word, must surely be a genuine sample of his genus; nor can it be doubted that what he considers the proper policy and "trade union lines" must be typical of the policy and conduct of his brand of Unionism. Now, taen, at the late Kansas City socalled convention of Mr. Gompers' A. F. of L., he delivered a speech; that is to say, he delivered several; but one of his speeches, recorded on page 122 of his own "Report of Proceedings," contains a passage that, just now, read by the light of recent events in Marlboro, Mass., is of intense interest. Referring in the speech to the municipal elections, then just held in that town, Mr. Gompers said:

We elected the Mayor and ten out of four-teen Councilmen, and ON TRADE UNION LINES, TOO.

Stick a pin there.

During the last five weeks labor meeting upon labor meeting was held in Marlboro denouncing the Mayor, who had been elected "on trade union lines, too", the ground for these meetings being his bostility to the striking shoemakers; and last week not only did that Mayor veto an order, whereby the city government granted the free use of City Hall Sunday afternoon for four weeks to the striking shoemakers, but the City Fathers, an overwhelming majority of whom had been elected "on trade union lines, too" à la Gompers, did not re-pass the order over the veto of the Mayor.

We have here, on the authority of the best authority on Pure and Simple Unionism, a comprobation of the charge brought against the concern by New Trade Unionism.

The Pure and Simple Union, utterly class-unconscious and led by ignoramuses and scamps, proceeds upon lines that render every of its acts a boomerang. Class-conscious politics it rejects as impractical and repulsive to 'Unionism," but the sort of politics it adopts as "trade uunion lines, too" is the politics that the cat in the fable was subjected to when she allowed the monkey to use her paws to draw the hot chestnuts out of the fire with. Never standing erect, being devoid of the dignity that class-consciousness imparts. Pure and Simpledom always leans on something else; that something eise is its bereditary foe; it does the work for him, and -gets it in the

The boast of Gompers:

We elected the Mayor and ten out of four-teen Councilmen, and ON TRADE UNION LINES, TOO,

is typical of Pure and Simple victories. Whether on the economic or any other field, on the Gompers "trade union line, too," these victories are al! alike, -moonshine; they all alike lead to but one end-Union Wrecking.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The below clipping from the San Francisco, Cal., "Post," giving the account of a Court scene where Comrade James O'Brien was tried for "obstructing the streets," needs no further introduction to be enjoyed:

James O'Brien, a street orator, who on Sunday afternoon preaches the goapel of pure politics from plies of lumber and fruit boxes along the water front, was before Judge Graham this morning charged with obstructing the sidewalk. Officer Whittle, who participated in the arrest, took the stand and told of the al-leged in wiessness of the defendant. Ac-

arrest, took the stand and told of the altered inviesances of the defendant. According to the feedbank of the feedbank.

Was I or the lumber obstructing the struct, asked the defendant.

McGrath had to admit that the lumber took up more roots than the speaker, but he qualified his declaration with the explanation that O'Brien is a crank.

What is your idea of a crank? hurriedly asked the defendant.

McGrath worked uneanly in his chair and refused to reply. By profeding him with questions O'Brien drew from the guardian of the peace the startling testimony that, in his opinion, a crank was a man who disagreed with him.

Judge Graham took a hand in the discussion with a remark to McGrath. "You are in a court of justice," remarked his Honor, "and must not imagine that you are on the water front herding anisers or addressing pales of lumber. The arrest was lilegal, and the defendant is accordingly dismissed." missed."

The orator then retired from the tribunal of justice, followed by a troop of his disciples.

Technical reasons campel us to urge our contributors to the May Day issue to forward their promised articles at the very earliest date possible.

A VIRGIN FIELD.

That economic conditions are the basis of social institutions, and an idea of the atavism which would retem as the Single-Tax, may be gathered from an able article in the March number of the "Atlantic Monthly Magazine," "Our Contemporary Ancestors in the Southern Mountains" by W. G. Frost.

It will surprise many to learn-that we have, within the ride of a day or so, between two and three million peo-ple "who are living to all intents and rposes in the conditions of the colo-il times."

All through the Appalachian system

-a mountain territory much larger than all New England-live "these than all New England—live "these eighteenth century neighbors and fellow countrymen of ours." The writer points out that the pioneers of this section "went West" under the same mighty impulse which peopled Western New York and Ohlo, but a vast mountain region lay in their pathway, they stepped aside from the then great avenues of commerce—the waterways avenues of commerce—the waterways -and practicilly became lost in this great inland and upland realm. The fate of these ploneers and their descendants is a forcible illustration of the importance of ready intercommunication.

cation as a means of progress. The highways of this section "are the beds of streams; commerce and intercourse are conditioned by horseflesh and saddle-bags."

In external survivals are the logcabin, flambeaux lamps in which grease is burned with a floating wick. "Handmills for grinding can still be constructed by well-brought-up mountain men, and in some places they have not yet lost the tradition of the fashioning of the old English crossbow!" The "whee!" of the mountain world is the "wheel" of the mountain maid is the spinning wheel, which she uses to-day as did her foremethers for a hundred generations. Startling survivals of Saxon speech are to be found, quite a vocabulary of Chaucer's words was made out by the studious. Along with these survivals of Saxon arts and speech survives the thought of the eighteenth century. Of the develop-ment of things and ideas since the Rerolution they have no knowledge, these things have not affected them. The very songs they sing are the old English ballads of the original settlers. Their religion is accepted with a literalness that would distract "modern

criticism."

Politically they are in the feudal state, voting for their "leader" frespective of what he may determine to stand for. The social condition is well reflected in the blood-feuds of which the outside world hears but vague rumors, the homicides are committed to satisfy some "point of honor," "As an institution it has its roots deep in old world traditions." Here in prosaic America a Scott might find material for a new Waverly.

The industrial development is on a par with other things. Lumbering, get-

par with other things. Lumbering, getting out and rafting logs, is the chief means of contact with the outside world. Small individual production for home consumption prevails, what little excess of production there is falls into exchange through barter at the into exchange through barter at the store. Ownership of small land holdings is ...e rule. The author informs us that this Arcadian simplicity will soon be a thing of the past—herein lies its importance to us. "Ruthless change its knocking at the door of every ways." its importance to us. "Ruthless change is knocking at the door of every mountain cabin. The jackals of civilization have already abused the confidence of many a highland home." Resources elsewhere becoming worked out, the lumber, coal and mineral wealth of the mountains is to be possessed. The mountains is to be possessed. The capitalist is appearing upon the scene, with his advent the inaccessible will be made easy of approach. Then in the twinkling of an eye this region, which still preserves with the lack of conveniences of the colonial times their sturdy independence, will be trans-formed into dens of slave-pens like those of Pennsylvania with which capitalism has made us familiar, with all the woe the words imply, unless—unless the new trades unionism of the Socialist Labor party marches shoulder to shoulder with capitalism when it folicy invades this section and WE der to shoulder with capitalism when it fairly invades this section, and WE MAY REST ASSURED IT WILL. When the "philanthropic" capitalist here takes up the "white man's burden"—plunder from the workers—let there be no fakirs to connive at the robbery or to keep the workers per-plexed at the cause of their sufferings. Mr. Frost warns us not to confound

these people with what is termed the "poor whites," the mountainers had little or no contract with slavery, even toleration for it never penetrated the mountains, so that when the civil war mountains, so that when the civil war came these people stood by the old flag and even held Kentucky and West Virginia loyal to the Union. The writer bears testimony to the fact that while the people are what is termed "likerate" many of them from experience and reflection upon the problems of tife have gained the poles and power of true philosophers. We are reminded that it was this region that produced Lincoln.

Lincoln. Here is virtually a virgin field for Socialist effort, let us as individuals and as an organization sow it deep with the good seed of Socialism, as we do this work now so shall we reap in the near future.

JOHN HOSSACK.

Authorized Agents for THE PEOPLE.

BUFFALO, N. Y.:
Peter Steenmans, Jr., 52 Guilford street.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.:
Geo. F. Whaley, 115 Amy street. UTICA, N. Y.:
K. F. A. Nitzschke, 88 Columbia street.
LYNN, MASS.:
John A. Henley, 45 Green street, rear.
ST. LOUIS, MO.:
Henry J. Poelling, 2140 College avenue.

INDIANAPOLIS. IND. J. Bummel, 310 18th street. NEW BRITAIN, CONN.: Cliaten H. Pierce, @ Winthrop street

Cilaton H. Pierce. Winthrop street.
NEWARK, N. J.:
John C. Butterworth, 110 Albion avenu
PITTSBUBG, PA:
J. S. Bergmann, 1224 Ann street.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.:
Max Keller, 1016 Hope street.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.: Max Keller, 1016 Hope street,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.:
Lawrence Lee, Box 206, Oineyville, R. I. PAWTUCKET, R. I.: Austin Beoudreau, 40 Lucas street. BALTIMORE, MD.: E. T. Mayeumber, 1994 Christian street

WHAT DAMNED FOOLS MARX AND ENGELS WERE!

The story is told that, somewhere in the backwoods, a rustic, who knew as much about law as the potatoes that he hoed, was elevated to the Bench in his viliage. The man was a caricature of a Judge, and slaughtered jurisprudence as he slaughtered pigs. One day he had been particularly hard on the canons of the law, and gave a decision—that staggered the lawyer against whose pleadings the decision was rendered. For a while the lawyer sat with his head between his hands; then he recovered himself, picked up a volume of Blackstone's Commentaries and rose to address the Court. "His Honor" growled out to him: "What, on your legs again; do you still insist I am wrong?"

"No, Your Honor," answered the lawyer with a twinkle in his eye, "just the other way; I only want to show Your Honor what a damned fool Blackstone was"; and he then proceeded to read a passage from the reverend jurist that "His Honor" had just been transgressing.

The country Solon of the story (in

reverend jurist that "His Honor" had just been transgressing.

The country Solon of the story (in point of law) is not in it with the "Volkszeltung" "Economist" (in point of political economy). In the language of the lawyer in the story, we shall here proceed to show what damned fools Marx and Engels were, by placing in parallel columns certain recent Solominian utterances of the "Volkszeltung," on the one side, and the statements of the founders of modern Socialism, on the other: Socialism, on the other:

Volkszeitung, March 29 | Marx, "Discourse o The workingman Free Trade", 1847. Volkszeitung, March 29
The workingman
pays the indirect
taxes of his country
(in so fax has these
fail upon the necessaries of life) as consumer, out of his
earnings. It, due to
new or higher-taxes
upon the necessaries
of life, the prices of
these rise, the wages
or the earnings of
the workingman. DO
NOT—on that ground—
AT ALL RISE.
(The underscoring
is the "Volkszeitung's" own.)

Marx, "Discourse on Free Trade", 1847.

Doubtiess, if the price of all commodities fails, and this is the necessary consequence of Free Trade,—I can buy far more for a franc than before. And the workingman's franc is as good as any other man's. Therefore, Free Trade must be advantageous to the workingman. There is only one tittle difficulty in this, namely that the workingman. There is only one tittle difficulty in this, namely that the workingman. There is only one tittle difficulty in this, namely that the workinged his labor for the money of the exchanged his labor for the money of the capitalist. If in this exchange he always received the said france while the price of all other commodities fall in the difficulty does not like the price of all commodities falling, more committee an be bought for

Economists always take the price of in-bor at the moment of its exchange with other commodities, and altogether igother commodities, and altogether ig-nore the moment at which labor accom-plishes its own ex-change with capital. When it costs less to set in motion the machinery which pro-duces commodities, set in motion the machinery which produces commodities, then the things necessary for the maintenance of this machine, called workman, will also cost less. If all commodities are cheaper, and we shall see later that this commodity, labor, will fall far lower in proportion that all other commodities. If the workingman still pins his faith to the arguments of the economists, he will find, one fine morning, that the franchas dwindled in his pocket, and that he lass only five sous left.

Engels, Pretace to the

above, 1888. above, 1888.
Protection at home was of advantage to none but the producers of articles of food and other raw materials, to the agricultural interest, which, under then existing circumstances in England, meant the receivers of runt, the landed of runt, the landed aristocracy. And daristocracy. And this kind of protection was hurtful to the manufacturers. By taxing raw materials it raised the price of articles manufactured from them; BY TAXING FOOD, IT RAISED THE PRICE OF LABOR: in both ways, it placed the British manufacturer at a disadvantage as compared with his foreign competitor. Yet to take hold of

The hour is not yet to take hold of the allegations of fact in the "Volks-settung" article of last March 7 and show them to be false, substantially false; show the "heavy burden" that "every man, woman and child" of the working class is therein said to be made to bear, by reason of the recently imposed indirect taxes, to be a reckless made to bear, by reason of the recently imposed indirect taxes, to be a reckless fabrication, and the figures of dollars and cents, with which the fabrication is tricked out, a mere jugglery, worthy of the expertest "Tax-Reform" bourgeois juggler in figures. A special article on the subject, thus carrying this necessary war "into Africa," and exposing that, to the working class, perfidious article of March 7, is in preparation, and will in due time be published. On that line of the subject, the cortion, and will in due time be published. On that line of the subject, the correspondence from Comrade Arthur Keep, found on the third page of this issue, may, for the present, suffice as a preliminary ray of light. In the meantime we shall take up successively the scientific economic principles at issue that the "Volkszeitung" is slaughtering, particularly with an eye on indiing, particularly with an eye on indi-rect taxation upon which it continues

The two passages above quoted from Marx and Engels give the obverse and the reverse of a medal, that may be called the Law of Wages as affected by

indirect taxation.

To say that the workingman pays
the indirect taxes, thereby reducing his
share of the weath he produces, is the
favorite trick by which the free trader
and "tax reformer" generally seeks to
cheat the workingmen into supporting

him as "a reliever of the burden of taxation from the shoulders of the workingmen." The statement means that, the tax being removed, the work-ingman's franc, to use Marx' words, will be able to buy more than before. The above passage from Marx bril-liantly nails the insinuated economic liantly nails the insinuated economic lie: just as soon as these indirect taxes are removed, the wages drop, and they drop harder than the tax. Does the "Economist" on the "Volkszeitung" know this? Either he does or he does not. If he does not, what a damned fool Marx was! If he does, how criminally tactiess is not the method, adopted by the "Volkszeitung," of treating so delicate a question, on which the capitalist class in this country has treating so delicate a question, on which the capitalist class in this country has created so much confusion, without saying one single, solitary word on the subject that (even if indeed these indirect taxes are thought to crush the workers) THE REMOVAL THEREOF WOULD BRING NO RELIEF, because "the franc will dwindle down to five sous"! Silence on such a point band in hand with the accentuation of the claim that the workingman DOES pay the taxes, can have no effect other pay the taxes, can have no effect other than to drive the workingman into the "Tax-Reformers" shambles. It is not the American workingman alone who is particularly given "to jumping sideways" as the "Vlokszeitung" insultingly and with its usual tactlessness puts it, but all workingmen of all nationalities are given the same way. where man thinks he CAN get SOME relief, it is human nature that he should be inclined to try and get that. This the "Tax-Reformer" knows full well, and he has successfully made. well, and he has successfully made, not Americans only, but Germans, Jews, Irishmen, Italians and all the other nationalities in the country "jump sideways" with the lure of a relief that the economic Law of Wages makes impossible to the wage slave. Silence on such a point, whether out of ignorance or otherwise, brands a writer unfit, and marks the working a writer unfit, and marks the working man's paper that tolerates him an ignis fatuus to its workingmen readers-however much he and it may thereby earn the love and affection of the small trader class, lager beer saloonkeepers, little speculators in real estate, usurious money lenders, etc., who alone could find relief in a remo-

who alone could find relief in a removal of such taxes. That much for the one side of the medal.

Engels gives the other side. A rise in the cost of the necessaries of life does NOT AT ALL RAISE WAGES is the rigid economic law dogmatically laid down by the "Economist" of the "Volkszeitung"; to claim that a rise in "Volkszeltung"; to claim that a rise in the cost of the necessaries DOES raise wages the gentleman repudiates with "NEVER!"; he declares that such a claim savors of the "long ago buried 'iron law' of wages," and, in haughty disgust at the inferiority of the races who will need enlighten-ment on this subject, he glories in the thought that the "German So-cialists" have "long ago made the corin the thought that the "German So-cialists" have "long ago made the cor-rect theory part and parcel of their flesh and bone."—How un-German; how given to dead and buried past er-rors; in short, what a damued fool Engels was to say that the indirect taxation on food in Protection England DID RAISE THE PRICE OF LA-BOR, i. e., the wages, and as a matter

of course, at that!

The obverse of a theory that Marx elucidated as far back as 1847, Engels tersely gives, as late as 1888, the reverse of. Indeed every student and observer knows that the question of the reverse o taxes is a question between capitalists; this fact transpires clearly from the above quotations throughout the magnificent discourse of Marx and the clever preface to it by Engels. But they were no pedants, guiddy headedly coughing up chunks of undigested

There may be those, who, of vulgar turn of mind, may gloat at this controversy as they cruelly would at a dox-fight; or others, who, sufficiently informed, may think the controversy idle. But it is neither a dog-fight nor an idle affair. The surprise has time and again been expressed beyond the boundaries of this city at the relatively slow progress of the party here. To point out the reason is to help to remove the evil. On the one hand, the German workingman in this city can move the evil. On the one hand, the German workingman in this city can not be taught false economics, he can not be left exposed to the lures of false economics, without the poison, injected into him by a daily paper in his own language, being carried over to and contaminating his fellow wage slaves of other extractions in his shop:—and if other extractions in his shop;-and if that poison comes from a paper that is considered Socialist, the poison will be only of all the surer effect. On the other had, the German workingman here can not be blown up with racial conceit, a notion of vainglorious su-periority over his fellow wage slaves of other nationalities, American espe-cially, can not be breathed into him by a paper in his own language, without the day is postponed when his other fellow wage slaves and he can frater-nize;—and if that mischlevous concelt proceeds from a paper that is con-sidered Socialist, the mischief is bound to be all the worse: men repelled by the racial conceit of others are more likely to feel repulsion against than attraction for the principles of such people. Among the brightest intellects, among the foremost, hardest, most industrious workers everywhere in the party are German comrades to be found; they are second to none and abreast of the best, all along the line but for THESE the party would not be even where it is to-day. But they, and, for the same reason that they, our non-German comrades here are, so to speak wimming with leaden boots. situation can not be better described than in the closing words of the first article we wrote when, on bust Decem-ber 25, we felt constrained to open fire on the "Volkszeitung":

on the "Volkezeitung":

Passages, such as the one here submitted to the scathel, can not find their way into the party's German organ, the "Vorwerts": it is in charge of too clear-headed and conscientious a man for that. But the "Vorwerts" is read mainly outside of this city; and there, indeed, we find the German element moving with steady pace; in this city, however, the "Vorwerts" is little read: the "Volkeseitung" is considered its daily edition. In view of the appearance of such and similar wrong-headed and miselading articles in a German Socialist daily paper in this city, is it at all surprising that progress from the quarter of the German element is not here what it might be?

A third 5,000 edition of the pamphlet What Means this Strike?" is now out. Its large sale is a gratifying sign of the times, and it is an evidence of the class of literature that is most useful and, consequently, best called for.



Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan

Brother Jonathan-1 wonder why it is the Socialists must season so h a principle as theirs with the sauce of

Uncle Sam—Do they?
B. J.—Why, certainly they do. Don't you know that they preach class

hatred?

U. S.—No. I don't; and what's more I know they don't. We are organized in our union, aren't we?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Why do we do so?

B. J.—Because, if we didn't, the employer would skin us worse than he does now

U. S.-So then you admit there is a

class conflict between us, workingmen,

class conflict between us, workingmen, and the employer.

H. J.—Yes.

U. S.—And is the fact that we recognize the fact a seasoning of our organization with the sauce of hatred?

H. J.—No; but—

U. S.—No "buts." The Socialists do not season their benign principles with the sauce of hatred, but only with the sauce of common sense.

sauce of common sense.

B. J.-Will you deny that the Socialists are always saying that they aim at the conquest of power by the work-

ing class?
U. S.—No: I won't deny that; on the contrary, I admit it and approve of it.

B. J.—Very well; and what, pray, do
you call that if not seasoning a good
principle with hatred. class hatred.

How can one class win without an

other losing?

U. S.—It simply can't be done; right you are in that!

B. J.—Now, how can you deny that that sort of thing is a seasoning of hatred. Classes are bad things; where they exist rows, conflict, hatred must be. What would be the use of wiping

out one class by setting up an other?
U. S.—Now you begin to talk sense.
B. J.—There, theu, you agree, don't
you? that this setting up one class and setting down of an other keeps up class rows and hatreds.

U. S.—I fully agree that to set up one class and set down an other, and keep-ing up class distinctions don't set us further on the road towards a humane

existence.

B. J.—Well, I'm glad to hear you say

B. J.—Well, I'm glad to hear you say so. That's all I meant.
U. S.—No; that's not all you meant.
B. J.—What else could I mean?
U. S.—What you said was that the Socialist aim of bringing the working class into power was a seasoning of hatred because class conflicts are bound to continue if the thing is merely the bouncing of one class and the enthroning of another.
B. J.—That's just what I said.

B. J.—That's just what I said.
U. S.—And, if that means anything, it means that the victory of the working class would be similar to the victories of all other classes: a change of

B. J.—That's it!

B. J.—That's II:
U. S.—And that is wrong.
II. J.—How so?
U. S.—If you drop a lighted parlor match into a box of gun-powder, it will

explode, eh?
B. J.—Yes.
U. S.—And if you drop a lighted common sulphur match into that box—

B. J.—It will explode likewise. U. S.—Does it follow from that that, whatever you drop into that box, an explosion will follow?

B. J. ponders.
U. S.—If you drop a tumbler-full of crater into it— B. J.-No, no explosion will then fol-

U. S.-And the gun-powder's explo-

B. J.—Will be at an end thereafter.
U. S.—Just so in this gun-powder sosystem that our race has b ing in. The successive victories of the several classes were so many lighted matches of different composition dropped into it; "explosions" had to follow: that is cless distinctions with dropped into it; "explosions" had to follow; that is, class distinctions, with all the condicts and hatreds thereby implied, had to continue. Why? Because the programme that each of these previous classes brought along with it, and had to bring along with it obedient to the law of its own existence, was a class war programme: it was we beclass war programme; it was so be cause they all were based upon a principle that necessitates class war; that principle was the PRIVATE OWNER-SHIP OF THE THINGS NEEDED TO EARN A LIVING BY. With the TO EARN A LLVING BY. With the working class it is otherwise: the programme that it is bound to bring along with it is the PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF THE THINGS NEEDED TO EARN A LIVING BY. Thus the victory of the working class necessarily means the abolition of class disstinctions, the wiping out of class wars, the doing away with class-haireds, the laying of the only foundation possible for

ing of the only foundation possible for "Peace on earth, good will among men." Catch on?

B. J.—Somewhat. U. S.—Thus the Socialist's principles alone are the principles that are not seasoned with hatred but are seasoned seasoned with hatred but are seasoned with love; all other political and economic movements, on the contrary, whatever their name, whatever their pretences, are the ones that are seasoned in hatred: each and all of them cling to the PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF THE THINGS NEEDED TO EARN A LIVING. BY, consequently, all start from, are built upon, the source of all class hatred. Think this over.

Keep an eye on your urapper. See when your autocription expires. Recover in time. If will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and highlight work at the office.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

SECTION VANCOUVER'S, B. C.,

Answer to a Local "Critic" but Actual Slanderer.

Hamlet said to Ophelia: "Be thou all snow and chaste as ice, thou all snow and compared in a snow a source of the snow and compared in the snow and ty false accusations made against arty by this "Christian" brother, ile his criticism is so manifestly still it may influence some of who take the vaporings of this "Social Reformers" at their

soult defeat its purpose, yet it is able as showing the type of "ob-ors" to the straightest, purest poliisi party in Canada to-day.

rticle headed "To Our Christian Com-rdes" in the March 3 issue, and is a appeal to Christian ministers for ptions and sympathy. It conthe following:

bots, whose numbers in Canada are small, and of whom it is necessary to say a word two. The Socialist Canbor party in Europe and America is the body advocating material property that takes the exterine view in specialism to the Church. Their press in farese and the United States is bitterly bestle, and very many members of that ledy are pronounced atheists. It is not dembte, we have believed, to have such an eganization gain a permanent foothold in chanda. The reform principles it advocates are championed by tens of thousands in Canada outside of that body. It has no sees but that of the United States, which self-the to occupy a place in the homes of the people. But while in Canada the Socialist Labor people are small in numbers and wield an influence that is imperceptible, they have an existence in a few urban extrem. Their right, however, to use the same of "Labor" is disputed, for the reasen that it is a non-union body; and it has been deemed equally undesirable that those who have become its members should be regreded as the champions of "Socialism." Those who helleve (1) That Christ was the set Socialist on earth; (2) That Christ sunded the Church; and (3) That the docrines tangth by Him are those the Church sight ever to espouse in their entirety, are the only real Socialists; but to distinguish them from others who are now known as Secialists, and with whom the anarchists are often confounded, a more comprehensive designation of Christian Socialists has frequently been applied to them.

In regard to the above he would call stantion to the following:

In regard to the above he would call

ter than to attempt to enlist any one religion for Socialist teachings. It re-gards the scientific principles of So-dalism as too broad to be narrowed by any creed. Christians, Jews, Moham-medans, Hindus, Brahmins, Con-facians, Theosophists, are ALL wel-come to the pure white light of Social-ist science. The S. L. P. stands on a solid foundation of facts. It promises noting impossible and knows that the teachings of Socialism are promoters of morality and righteousness in the social relations of mankind. Not only is the S. L. P. NOT hostile to the Christian Chruch, whether Protestant or Catholic, but it is absolutely non-committal. It is, however, emphatically hostile to the teachings, from whatever source, which cloud the minds of the people on the social question, and delay the education of the masses as to their rights and duties. Mr. Wrigley is limiting his work for the "reform movement." in thus addressing Christian ministers, to ONE sect; blind to the fact that the Socialist movement of the working class the world over cannot be limited by sex, or creed. In this Section alone, and agnostics, all working shoulder to shoulder in the cause of the oppressed. How, then, can we be bitterly hostile to the Church? What Church? Our critic further says: "It is not desirable that the S. L. P. gain a per-

manent foothold in Canada"; and why? Because it cannot be swerved from its perpose, and because of the devoted-bras of its members to their principles; also because it cannot be used as a stalking horse for "Social Reform"

What would our critic suggest in-stead of the S. L. P.? Come out with it, "Christian Comrade"! Is it the Di-rect Legislation League of which your journal" is the organ? And will you be how the working class are to be cipated from wage slavery—if not y a political party of their own class? Bed the call for the International Soat Congress issued by our French rades and see if your Direct Le-tion League can gain admittance, ristian Comrade." There is no Christian Comrade." There is no such thing as the S. L. P. not gaining a footbold in Canada. It already has bet footbold in Canada. It sireary that the footbold and 's here to stay. It is reacted too deeply in the heart of its bembers and has proved too good to be cast aside at the dictation of such

tritics.

As for the objection that our press that of the United States. Socialism moves no country, it is international, esmopolitan and as we find THE 20PLE, of New York, and "The class Struggle," of San Francisco, deline OUR mesange to the warkers unit we get a press of our own, they are posted by us. We have no apology offer for so doing, and we ask the stor of "Citizen and Country" to will be induced to use "Citizen and Country" to the S. L. P. press of United States—least of all could be induced to use "Citizen and try" for propaganda purposes.

stry" for propaganda purposes. sother objection of our critic is that are small in numbers. Well, what if We have been smaller still. The We have been smaller still. The mence of a movement is not to be send only by the numbers of its adrates;—and "we have only a footile a few urban centers." To one understands the class struggle, evidence that we know to whom must deliver our message, is that party has cast root first in the large learn of population. For the information of the uninitiated the S. L. P. its first candidate for Legislative lands in London, Ont., leat March, polling 127 votes. In the munitactions of this (1806) the S. L.

Hamlet said to Ophelia: "Be thou | P. had candidates for offices in four Ontario cities (Toronto, Hamilton, London and Brantford), polling close on 2,000 votes.

The pioneer candidate for the Legislature, who in March polled only 127 votes, ten months afterwards polled 922 votes in the same city for Water Commissioner. Commissioner.

Is that imperceptible influence? We leave the reader to judge!
Sections of our party are also organized in Montreal, Ottowa, and Vancouver, B. C., several of them have over 50 members, and one has over 100 members. This Section, since its organization last December with 22 members, has more than doubled its membership.

But more than all, we have right and

truth and justice on our side, and the principles we are advocating fight for as better than ten times our number in numbers only. The S. L. P. s the wage workers political party. They cannot long remain blind to its merits. the state of the s mising honesty will inspire those whom it aims to lead to the promised

land of peace and plenty.

Our critic further says we are a nonunion body. This statement is abundant proof that this "Social Reform" Editor has failed to note the signs of the times, viz., that the old forms and spirit of labor unions are almost impotent to resist the aggressions of conpotent to resist the aggressions of con-centrated capital. But the S. L. P. IS a union body. It is in fact the only body in Canada advocating the indis-soluble union of all the labor forces, NOT ONLY IN THE SHOP, BUT AT THE BALLOT BOX AS WELL. Our party advocates the complete union, both economic and political, of all the working people for the protection and enforcement of their right. The Council Board of Labor is incomplete while the S. L. P. is not present and in the presiding chair. We tell the working-man it is suicide for him to fight his employer 364 days in the year and the 365th to vote him or his representatives

into political power.

If we are a non-union body—of what use is our motto: "Workingmen of the world, unite!" or that other: "He who would be free, himself must strike the blow!"? The pamphlets and press of our party fairly teem with the call to Educate! Agitate! Organize! The S. L. P. tells the workers that

they, and they alone, can emancipate themselves from wage slavery. It shows them how the capitalist class is tied hand and foot to the system of private ownership and exploitation, and that nothing can be expected from it, as a class. It also shows the work-ers how the middle class of small capitalists (farmers, shopkeepers, etc.) seek to use the workers' vote in its fight against its big competitor. It tells the workers to examine care-

It tells the workers to examine carefully all "Social Reforms" proposed to them that to allow their votes to be used for the furtherance of middle class interests is only to delay the day of their own emancipation.

In a word, it stands firmly on the class struggle.

everpresent fact of the class struggle, and for the complete union of the pro-

letarian forces for the conquest of the political powers, and the Socialist reconstruction of society.

Could any political party talk straighter? Its message to the middle class is to warn them of the fate that awaits them that of heaviers have been seen as the construction of the fate that awaits them, that of inevitable absorpthrough the relentless pressure of capitallsm. a process going on before their very eyes. The only hope it holds out to the middle class is, not that of assistance in its fleecings of labor, but the hope of the world, THE HOPE OF WORKING CLASS EMANCIPA-

To those of the capitalist class who to those of the capitalist class who honestly desire to have justice done to the workers, it holds out a welcoming hand, but to the wage working class, first of all, is our message addressed. first of all, is our message addressed. To that kindly, guileless, long suffering class, which has been the silent spectator of previous class struggles—but which now, by the logic of events, is so placed that it must for the good of all abolish the present war of go down

slavery and wholesale destruction.

This is straight talk, and the times demand it. But it is just this straight talk that we suspect bothers our critic for in his issue of December 15, he condemns the American Socialist press for straight talk, and says: "What is said is often the truth, but it is not always wise to tell all the truth"; reminding us of Herbert Spencer's skit on those people having a hatred of exact conclusions—"According to such," says Spencer, "the right is never in either extreme but always half way between the extremes. They are continually trying to reconcile Yes and No. If and Buts and Excepts are their dealight. * * Were you to enquire of them whether the earth turns on its axis from East to West or from West to East you might almost expect them to reply: 'A little of both'—or—'Not exactly either. They have a passion for compromises. To meet their taste, Truth must always be spiced with a little Error.

little Error."

And also of a passage from Lowell:
"Let us speak plain. There is more
force in names than most men dream
of and a lie may keep its throne a
whole age longer if it skulk behind the
shield of some fair seeming name. Let
us call tyrants, tyrants, and maintain
that only freedom comes by grace of
God and all that comes not by his
grace must fail. For men in earnest
have no time to waste in natching fighave no time to waste in patching fig-leaves for the naked truth."

But, to get back to our subject, let But, to get back to our subject, let the reader get the pamphlet. "Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party Towards Trade Unions"—and JUDGE FOR HIMSELF where the S. L. P. stands with regard to organized labor.. Sub-joined is the Declaration of Principles of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alli-ance of the Uunited States and Can-ada— headquarters, 23 Duane street, New York— an international oversity. and and the Cunited States and Can-nada— headquarters, 23 Duane street, New York—, an international organi-zation for the propagation of New Trade Unionism among the workers.: WHEREAS, In the natural development of capitalism, the class struggle between

the privileged few and the disinherited masses, which is the ineritable and irrepressible outcome of the wage system, has reached a point where the old forms, methods and spirit of labor organisation are absolutely impotent to resist the aggressions of concentrated capital, sustained by all the agencies of government, and to effect any permanent improvement in the condition of the wage earners, or even to arrest for any length of time their steady and general degradation; and WHEREAS. The economic power of the capitalist class, used by that class for the oppression of labor, rests upon institutions essentially political, which in the nature of things cannot be radically changed, or even slightly amended for the benefit of the working people, except through the direct action of the working people themselves, economically and politically united as a class:

THEREFORE, It is as a class, conscious

class; Class; THEREFORE, It is as a class, conscious of its strength, aware of its rights, deter of its strength, aware at every step and class;
THEREFORE. It is as a class, conscious of its strength, aware of its rights, determined to resist wrong at every step and sworn to schieve its own emancipation, that the wage workers are hereby called upon to unite in a solid hody, held together by an unconquerable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle. As members of the United States and Canada, we shall constantly keep in view its great object, namely: The summary ending of that barbarous struggle at the carliest possible time by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a common wealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full beneft of his faculities, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

"Who are Socialists?"—Our critic's

"Who are Socialists?"-Our critic's unique definition of those who are the only real Socialists is so utterly de-void of any foundation in fact as to arouse suspicion that it is a printer's

best style and with all the accessories of punctuation, etc., that we can only suppose he was meaning what he said. If, then, the only real Socialists are

those who believe:

1. That Christ was the first Socialist on earth.

on earth.

2. That Christ founded the Church.

3. That the doctrines taught by him are those the Church ought ever to espouse in their entirety.

What becomes of the millions of votes cast throughout the world by Socialists in favor of "the collective ownswhip of all the means of production. ership of all the means of production and distribution"? Perhaps that is what is taught by

the Anarchists, with whom our critic snys, "the Socialists are often con-founded." As we have previously founded." As we have previously stated, Socialists are those who aim to substitute COLLECTIVE for PRI-VATE ownership of the machinery of production and distribution, and they are of all religious beliefs. The belief are of all religious beliefs. The belief or non-belief that Christ founded the Church, and that he was the first So-cialist, cannot possibly make a Social-ist, any more than a belief that Gladstone was an Englishman would make the person believing it an Englishman. By making such assertions our critic exposes his ignorance of and his utter inability to comprehend the social

question.

To be a Socialist one must combine

three essential points:

1. He must hold that the Co-operative Commonwealth or Socialist Republic lic is a desirable, is a necessary and is an inevitable thing.

2. He must understand WHY the So-

cialist Republic is desirable, necessary and inevitable. Understanding this, he will understand the theory of the class struggle and thus the tactics necessary to reach the goal.

3. He must act up to that knowl-

The attack of Mr. Wrigley, by what ever motive inspired, is only valuable as showing the great need in the "So-cial Reform" movement of a clear understanding of the Social Question in all its phases. Nothing more need be said other than that the Socialist Labor party pursues its course, fearless and confident of success, undismayed by attacks from front or rear, knowing that its steadfast adherence to principle will inspire the confidence of those whom it aims to weld into a class-conscious party of Labor, united for the conquest of the political powers and for the Socialist reconstruction of society.
Speed the day!
VANCOUVER, B. C., SECTION,
S. L. P.

LABOR NEWS COMPANY,

(Store open from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.)

Our customers are requested not to send us checks drawn on banks outside of New York, as a special fee is now charged for their collection. Please send money orders instead. Marx and Engels: The Communist Manifeste......\$0.10

Lucien Sanial:	Contract of
The Socialist Almanac	.50
Territorial Expansion	.00
April (2nd) Supplement to Almanac,	.03
Daniel De Leon:	
What Means this Strike?	.00
William Watkins:	-40
William Watkins:	.03
Evolution of Industry	
G. B. Benham:	.00
Story of the Red Flag	.00
History of the Paris Commune, 25;	
eloth,	.71
Wm. Edlin:	0.00
The Coming Social Struggle	.00
Wm. S. McClure:	- Par
Socialism	.10
Modern Socialism, 25c.; cloth	.73
H. Queich:	
Reonomies of Labor	.03
H. M. Hyndman:	
Recommics of Socialism	1.20
E. Belfort Bax:	
Religion of Socialism	1.0
Ethics of Socialism	1.00
Ethics of Socialism	10
History of the Paris Commune	.23
The French Revolution	1.00
Midward Avallant	10/21/11/2012
The Student's Marx	1.00
Charles Darwin and Karl Mary	31
Eleanor Marx-Aveling:	ALTERNA
Eleanor Marx-Aveling: The Working Class Movement in	
England	10
Wm. Morris:	
A Selection from his Writings	434
H. de B. Gibbins:	MARKE
Industrial History of England	1 2
English Social Reformers	10
John Hobson:	-
Evolution of Modern Capitalism	1 21
R. W. Cooke-Taylor:	
The Factory System	10
Prof. E. B. Tylor:	-

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Things in Spokane, Wash,

To THE PEOPLE—We are gaining ground here. Have secured a hall for semimonthly propaganda meetings and expect to give our capitalist friends some help in opening the eyes of the American sovereign. The economic conditions here are perfect. for the banking corporation that owns all the property. The employer has a snap, also. He has invented a method of hiring and paying without money. He allows the slave to work just enough to pay his board and tobacco bill and the "captain of industry" always sees that the profit on these is good. Between the employment agent and the contractor a little game is played that would make Marx himself revise some of his conclusions. Just as Nordau discovered that the "fron law of wages" did not express the whole horrible truth: that the workers were actually dying of slow staryation, but so would Engels and Marxstaryation, introduced the second contractor would Engels and Marxstaryation, introduced the second contractor was the second contractor was the second contractor was a second contractor was a superior to the second contractor was a superior was a su Spokane, Wash., March, 17.

Wise Hamilton, Canada, Capitalist Editor-

To THE PEOPLE.—The following letter was refused publication by the capitalist press of this city:

To the Editor "Hamilton Spectator."

Dear Sir:—While perusing your widely circulated family Journal of a recent issue, in noticed two articles having a great learing one on the other. One is the report of the sermon by the Rev. T. Albert Moore, delivered recently in the opera house on the subject "Work and Wages," and the other the report of the explanation by the local coal baron as to the scarcity of nut coal.

Taking the Reverend gentleman's remarks first, be quotes the scripture "By the sweat of thy brow shall thou eat thy bread": "If we see a man loafing about the street it is a sure sign of sin": "All work is honorable, all men should work." So far so good. Now, Sir, the question is whose is the sin? The man out of work or the man who forces him to idleness? or shall we shift the blame onto the rotten social system that allows one man to exploit another and drive him into the sin of idleness.

"There are many who would rather loaf"

we shift the blame onto the rotten social system that allows one man to exploit another and drive him into the sin of idleness.

"There are many who-would rather loat"—of course, among the exploited wage earners there is nothing wrong with the capitalist loafer, it is his right to loaf: he is the "brain worker" working his brain to devise some scheme to rob the worker of his production.

"Too many men are standing in the bridge of sighs not satisfied with their lot."—What a shame that a man should be discontented with his lot. I wonder if the Rev. gentieman would be content with his lot should be be compelled to plead with another for an opportunity to exercise his disbor power tail he has left land be refused, or if granted, it would not put a price on his labor, but would have to take just what fraction of his production his employer saw at to give him.

Then he coes off at snother tangent, i. e., the eight-hour system. He says: "It is the principle that should be adopted," and usain, "the craptoyer who works his men eight hours will get as much done as his neighbor who works his ten,"—If a man can or will do as much in eight hours may in ten that will take no loafers off the street. How much better off would the exploited class be under such a system? He has knocked the efficacy of the eight-hour system by such an argument higher than a kite. "Employers should give an honest day's wage for shoule left for profit, and, being that it is profit and not use be is after, it would be 'foolish to expect an honest day's wage, "The wage question is another thing, it is impossible to equalize wages."

Now his nothing is easier, to quote the gentieman's text, "By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat thy bread"; "he that will not work, shall not eat."—No man must eat his bread by the sweat of thy thour shall thou eat thy bread"; "he that will not work, shall not eat."—No man another's brow: that equalizes wages to an incety.

"Bargain hunting hel

must eat his bread by the sweat of another's brow: that equalizes wages to a nicety.

"Bargain hunting helps keep down wages."—Rather low wages force bargain hunting. A man on one dollar or one-and-a-quarter a day with a family to support and rent to pay has certainly got to hunt for bargains.

Now for the "local coal baron." He says that the scarcity of nut coal is owing to the mines owners, finding themselves with a large stock on hand last spring, owing to the mildness of the winter, determined that they would not be caught this spring so limited the supply by inying the miners off three days a week. Now, in other words, it means this:

The mines, being in the bands of private individuals, these can at any time they see fit close down the mines, and freeze us to death. Now, Sir, why was there such a large surplus at the mines last spring when thousands had not enough to keep them warm. I wonder if the miners working three days a week will not have to seek bargains, but Ithink I had better close my letter or someone may see the cat.

W. G. WATSON.

Straight Stuff, or Nothing.

To THE PEOPLE.—There is no use trying to keep up with current Socialism without THE PEOPLE. The woods is so full
of the shell game species of newspapersreform, socialistically inclined. Social
Democracy of America (save us from this
soft water flood) and what not, that notling can save us from being swamped in
the slough of skin deep Tomfoolery, but
the New York PEOPLE. Now that there
are but two parties, with any sign of virile
respectability:

1. The Republican party, avowedly and
practically capitalistic, and
2. The Socialist Labor party, purely
avowedly, practically and scientifically Socialistic.
We need a paper that strikes down, and in

cialistic.

We need a paper that strikes down, and in time (not wait until somebody has taken the lead /when, as a rule, it is too late) the myrisdic of frauds living now in the so called old Democratic camp, in the Reformanks, inbor unions (pure and simple), etc. THE PEOPLE has done this in the past, and we feel sure it will do so in the future. No compromise, no tolerance for palpable frauds.

frauds.
Let us have the straight stuff or nothing.
LUKE D. BECHTEL.
Los Angeles, March 29.

A War-Tax-Paying "Workingman." To THE PEOPLE.—Apropos of the discussion now going on regarding who pays taxes, brought on by the "Volkszeitungs" claim the workingman pays the war taxes, the following will show the falseness of the statement that the working class pays taxes, and the correctness of the statement that "tax reform" is a middle class lattic cry—only use. In the interests of that class.

that "tax reform" is a middle class dutivery—only use. In the interests of that class.

At a meeting held in New York City, about two months ago, I was speaking on Millitaries. After the lecture, I was asked if it was not a fact that the working class peld the war taxes! In answer I pointed out that the so-called war taxes were levied mainly ugon exchanges of real eatate, telegrams. Pullman car tickets, steamship tickets, etc., etc., all inturies not enjoyed by the working class: therefore, as the working class did not exchange real estate, ride in Pullmans, go on trips to Europe, send telegrams or induige in the buying of billiard tables they certainly did not pay the taxes on those things. Meation was also made of the fact that taxes were necessary on bank checks; as so very many workingmen have a running amount at a hank, of course, that tax is paid by the working class—Aber nit!

About the only thing taxed to any extent used by the working class as on typs the tax. A gless of beer to-day is as large as it was a year ago, and costs; cents, the same as it did a year ago. Those who chase the festive growier may find that where is the past the presiding semisa of the beer selling establishment may have been careless as to

the amount of froth on the pint or quart of beer, now he is particular and sees that the measure is just full but not running over. Therefore about the only way' in which the working class, as a class, pays the war tax even on beer is in this way that it gets more froth or "collar" on its beer it gets more froth or "collar" on its beer it gets more froth or "collar" on its beer it gets more froth or "collar" on its beer it gets more froth or "collar" on its beer it gets more froth or "collar" on its beer it gets more froth or "collar" on its beer the party button, who said: "Comrade Reep, you are wrong, the working class pays the tax on beer. I am a working man and work hard every day; and I pay \$1 more tax in harrel on beer than I did a year ago. "Why," said i. "do you buy \$1 more tax in harrel on beer than I did a year ago. "Why," said i. "do you buy \$1 more tax in harrel on beer than I did a year ago. "Why," said i laterests blind them to facts. This salconkeeper DOES pay the tax, but is be a proletarian? Does he do so is a prolefarian? He reads the "Volkszeltung," which tells him the working class pays faxe: he is a reader of the "Volkszeltung," is a reader of the "Volkszeltung," Is it because Justus, and such others, being salconkeepers, pay an extra dax of one dollar a barrel that the workingman pays the taxes.

Such misicading and confusing articles as have appeared in the "Volkszeltung" on the subject of who pays the taxes. Is do nouring, serious at that, of well marked class distinctions.

APTHUR KEEP.

New York, March 31, APTHUR KEEP.

Who Can Answer?

Who Can Answor?

To THE PEOPLE—If you have the space to spare, please publish the following request for information: Will Mr. E. J. Lynch, or J. J. Kinney, please explain who is to blame for the omission of commutations in the "Metal Pollshers" Journal"? Has a press censorship been established, and why are the acticles not returned with the reasons given for rejection? This is the duty of the Editor of "The Journal" as he will see, if he looks up Articleft, Sociton 9 of the constitution. If Mr. Lynch is not willing to publish answers to articles, he should at least return the manuscripts, so that the writers can show up Mr. Lynca or the ones who take his place during also absence.

The Lay of the Land in Indians.

To THE PEOPLE.—In the midst of a savere winter, hard times, etc., we can report progress. Although this is the great Hoosler State that has furnished more than enough of Pressidents, nevertheless, as the President-market is full to overflowing, our home raient must seek other fields of action. One of these aspirants is E. V. Debs. Beaten down in every effort to "represent labor.", the latest attempt to create a pressige, through the so-called Social Democracy, has joined the rest, it fell fatteven here, the home of their spiritual leader, there is no trace of anything like something. Here in Indians, the so-celled Debsist Branch of this Debs-Democracy, made up of brewery workers, is nothing else but an advertising agency for their respective bosses. This is a fair example, typical of all the rest. You can't heat anything of them; everything is done on the quiet. But just as soon the S. L. P. comes upon the scene their time is up. Cheored by the last election returns, we have gone to work. New Sections are springing up, old ones revived. The tour of Hickey has done a lot of good. We hope to have almost every county organized when the campaign of 1900 rolls around. One essectial

to work. New Sections are springing upold ones revived. The tour of Hickey has
done a lot of good. We hope to have almost every county organized when the campaign of 1900 rolls around. One essential
point we laid great stress upon, the sprhading of our official press.
Section Indianapolis has made great
progress. Subscribers to our press have at
least doubled; our membership increased
one-third; we have now our own permanent
headquarters, and reading room combitsed,
Hauser Hall, room 19, third floor. There
you can always find some one of us in attendance. On March 19 we had our Commune Celebratiod, it was a great success;
a neat sum was realized, to be turned over
to the State Committee for the camprign
fund, Indianapolis has election of city officers in the fail. We are going to place the
Arm and Hammer over a full Socialist
ticket. With the principle of justice and
the feeling of victory in hearts, we shali



MAY-DAY-ISSUE.

to be published Sunday, April 30, will be especially interesting.

its special feature will be articles illustraing the standing and development of the Labor Movement in general, and of Socialism in trarticular. In the several States where the S. L. P. is organized; and also in Canada.

familiar with, and prominent in the local movement. Also articles bearing upon the internationality of Socialism, and all the regular and striking features of THE PEOPLE.

Last but not least, the front page will be illuminated by an allegoric picture, especially designed for that issue, by THE PEOPLE'S able artist, whose work has won so much and deserved appreciation.

The size of this issue will be

Eight Pages. It will be an excellent Issue for agitation.

Sections and comrades should hasten to make use of this rare opportunity to spread our ideas by acquainting friends and co-workers with THE PEOPLE.

We exspect to receive sufficient orders to be able to arint not less than 75,000 cegies. Orders will be taken till Tuesday, April

25th, inclusive. But the earlier the better.

In order to encourage an extensive disribution the price will be, the papers sent in bulk: for orders of 100 copies or less. I CENT a copy; for erders from 100 to 500 copies, 3-4 CENT a copy, and for orders of 500 or more copies. I-2 CENT a copy; all cash in advance.

Spread the May-Day People from ocean to ocean! A good Harvest is bound to follow.

"The People",

storm the outpost of capitalism and keep on until we have captured the citadel. Indianapolis, March 28.

Things in Birmingham, Ala.

To The PEOPLE.—The members of the Cigarmakers' Union of Birmingham. who so seriously objected to the stand taken by the New York Socialists in the matter known as the "Seidenberg Spectre," in which the Socialists were since thrice vindicated, have been victimized by the anticated, which amount of their treasury, SS4.10, which amount was wrung from the underpaid cigarmakers in the form of high dues.

Whiting was influential in herding the

berg trouble. To-day they are standing in the niddle of the road looking for their shepherd.

What a revalation would not a Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance Local by to those men! But no, they desire to be made the subject of plunder and the victims of the fakirs, and THAT they call UNION, of which the barbers have set a slining excapple, as follows:

Bruningham barbers are to-day without a union, delivered body and coel to the capitalist "bid shops," corrupted and rent to pleces by the fakirs, some of whom are now corralled into a quasi-labor organization known as the Birmingham Barbern Association, with the ambidexterous Rev. M. Sharits, ex-Bible peddler, detective and diquer arcent, as president, and Mr. W. T. Newberry, who runs an eight-chair scale shop, foruer owner and propretior of the pelmonice restaurant, as treasurer. The barbers now raise their hats and eringe like whipped curs at the bidding of their masters.

HARRY R. ENGEL.

Blirmingham, Aig. March 29.

Birmingham, Aia., March 29.

At Work in Philadelphia.

At Work in Philadelphia.

To THE PEOPLE—We in Philadelphia would like to let the comrades at large know how we are getting along in this city of other people's homes, I mean for the wage stare. We are now forming ourselves into Ward Clubs, of which we have formed up to date six, and things look at present very promising for the party. The 33rd Ward and the 19th Ward Clubs are carrying on agitation meetings in the Kensington district. This is one of the best districts for our work as all are now enjoying the full blessings of McKniley prosperity, and are beginning to study political economy at leisure.

The writer would like all those who are members of the party and living in Wards unorganized to communicate with him as to the advisability of organizing Ward Clubs in those particular Wards. Let us get in our work in Philadelphia so we can place this State at the next election where she blongs.

Our next Section meeting, Sunlay, April

our interature perore the public so that of labors may be a lasting work. SAMUEL CLARK, Organiser. 2375 Letterly street, Sta. K. Philadelphia, April 2.

Allegheny Str ke Fund.

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspon-

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona dde signature and address.]

J. S. B., PITTSBURG, PA.—Is it so very hard to remember the oft-repeated warning that business communications should not be sent to the Editor but to the Business Manager, and editorial matter should not be coupled with business matter, it delays are to be avoided? If the purpose of your relegram falled it is due to the neglect of observing the above precaution.

are to be avoided? If the purpose of your telegram falled it is due to the neglect of observing the above precaution.

G. K. L., PEABODY, MASS.—If you could only get outside of yourself and "contempulate" yourself, then, if you had eyes to see, you would behold a wondrous picture of injustice and contradiction. Though you have frequently, in your otherwise exteemed communications, expressed your for your better views only and in all, our answers not bothered at all about your peculiar infatuation, we certainly left you free to think upon that as you chose. You, however, with the word freedom of thought on your lips, insist that we give up our opinion of your patron saint and accept yours, notwithstanding you can't deap and don't attempt even to deap any of the facts upon which our opinion is founded. Truly, the pictures that Superstition will throw its victims into are wondrous to behold.

W. E. W., NEW HAVEN, CONN.—The point has been covered in all manner of ways. Epithets or "names" are good or bad, their use is wise or unwise, they are "ill-natured personalities" or not, according to the connection in which they appear. Let us repeat as oft-quoted flustration. Cailing a man a cripple would be a "personality" if a poem of his would be rejected on the ground that "the author is a cripple" his physical deformity need not be an impediment to postic ability; if, however, such a man applied as a model for a statute of Apollo, his rejection on the ground of his being a cripple was a model for a statute of Apollo, his rejection on the ground of his being a cripple das a model for a statute of Apollo, his rejection on the ground of his being a cripple as a model for a statute of apollo, his rejection on the ground of his being a cripple as a model for a statute of apollo, his rejection on the ground of his being a cripple as a model for a statute of apollo, his rejection on the ground of his being a cripple as a model for a statute of apollo, his rejection on the ground of his being a cripple as a model for a statute

J. F., NEW YORK.-You may call after 6 p. m. especially on Mondays, Tuesdays

Regular Meeting Section Philadelphia, Sunday, April 9th, at 8 P. M.,

LABOR LYCEUM, 6th & Brown Str.

Carl Klingelhoeffer, Graduate of the University of Berlin

ANGEL PHARMACY. - Established 1850.

74 Ave. A, Corner 5th et. Telephone Call, 1545 Spring. NEW YORK.

H. B. SALISBURY,

Councelor of Law. See ENION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITE.
Office Workingmens Coop. Insur. Association.)
Hours: 9 to 5, except Saturdays. DB. C. L. FURMAN,

191 Schermerbora Str., Broaklyn, F. Y _____ Jacob Herrlich & Bro.

DENTIST,

Undertakers & Embalmers, 506 6th Str., mar Avenue A.

184 William St. Dilephone Call III's Spring. ST. Bez 1813 - - . N. Y. City.

WHAT NEXT?

An Open Letter to Prohibitionists, by J. C. Pierce, Pleasantville, H.Y.

in our effort to get at an answer to the question "What Next?" let us first review what we, Prohibitionists, started out to accomplish, what has actually been done, and why we are

still so far from success.

The founders of the Probibition
party expected,—and every earnest
Probibition voter down through these 28 or 30 years, has expected—that inally a majority of the people would join together for the purpose of MAK ING AND ENFORCING a law for the suppression of the manufacture and sale of intoxicants for beverage pur-

Now as to results:—Only about 3.0,000 voters have subscribed to that doctrine, which seemed to be so eminently practical, reasonable and Christian; and the prospect for a majority along that line seems further of now than ever. What is the cause of this terrible apathy? Why is it that the Christian church can do nother even the Christian church can do nothing more than pass resolutions in favor of temperance, while its voting mempership are almost a unit on the other

Here is my answer:-The struggle for existence with the great majority of people is becoming so absorbing that even professing Christians cannot consider anything else. The saloon is in business to make money; and this is a time when money rules, as is proven by the successful defiance of the laws by numerous corporations, trusts and combines. And therefore it has now combines. And therefore it has now become my firm belief that under the demoralizing influence of the increasing struggle for existence, there is not, and never will be, a majority of the people of this land, sufficiently disinterested and heroic, to ENFORCE PROTECTION. What next, then? The HIBITION. What next, then? Co-operative Commonwealth!

Ocoperative Commonwealth:
But you say you cannot dismiss the great moral issue of the temperance question. I understand that feeling fully, as I have been through it; and because I have had that experience I believe I have had that experience I I can speak with greater

weight.
I propose to prove that under the Co-operative Commonwealth, the temperance question will SETTLE IT-SELF AND STAY SETTLED, more fectually than it can be settled by a

Prohibition party.

Why does the liquor traffic exist?

Not primarily because some people want to get drunk, but because others want to make a living. The liquor dealer, like every other man, is in bust-ness to make money, and not "for his health." Here we are again face to face with the question of the struggle for existence. And is it not evident that a victorious Prohibition party would have a continual and gigantic fight on its hands to enforce the law? Is there any reason to believe it would be any more successful than the vic-torious Republican party has been in enforcing the 15th Amendment? Why should it be more successful? The is not enough avails ble moral force i the country to make it possible. I evidence I would mention the failure of the people of Prohibition States to enforce their own Prohibitory Amendments or Statutes. And in every case it is the increasing struggle for existence that leads the people to DEFEATHEIR OWN HIGHER INSTINCTS.

the fact is you can't cultivate higher instincts successfully without a secure economic foundation. INDIVIDUALS may sometimes do it; but such exceptions simply prove the rule that the masses can not. You might as well try to build a house without a foundation. The Bible warns us against such folly, and the warning is just as well worth heeding

or it is the purpose, then, of the Co-operative commonwealth to furnish this absolutely secure economic foun-dation which it is necessary for society to have, in order that it may live and move and have its being as it should it proposes to achieve the struggle for existence by providing work for every person, and by securing to every per-son the full value of his labor. Under these conditions with the confidence these conditions, with the comforts life within reach of all, there will be no need to keep, or to patronize, a saloon, and the question will simply

solve itself.
You say it is utopian to talk about Rut have you investigated the ques-tion? Pray, tell me, why should there be any struggle for existence in this country, with all its marvelous natural resources, and all the wonderful laborsaving machinery which has come into successful operation during the past few years? It is proven beyond the shadow of a doubt that less than 5 snadow of a doubt that less than 5 hours work per day by each person, properly planned, as it could be under co-operation by the Commonwealth, would produce all of this world's goods for every person that could be used; and every person would be secured forever from want, or the fear of want.

Why, then, is there any struggle for existence? Why, then, with this bene-floent state of things just at hand, and really within our reach, do we continue to have an increasing amount of poverty, suffering and want on the one hand, and on the other increasing ac-

cumulations of wealth?

This is why:—Because the expensive and extensive and necessary machinery of production and distribution is owned and operated by private con-cerns for private profit. Under private oward and operated by private concerns for private profit. Under private management, labor-saving machinery becomes labor-DISPLACING machinery; and the number of enforced idlers in the country to-day, as the result of this displacement, is merry 5,000,000. Because of the expensiveness and extensiveness of machinery necessary for production, manufacturing and transportation companies can unite together in great trusts and pools, and regulate prices arbitrarily, without regard to supply or demand. The competition of these 5,000,000 unemployed makes it possible for the trust to secure labor at starvation wages. And, again, the trust having so competition in selling, can name its own price,—thus it robe the community at both ands of the line. This was impossible in the days of our fathers when the simplicity and cheapness of tools made it compersitively easy for anyone to engage in almost any occupation, and to have for

bimeelf all the benefit there was in it. Now it is so different, and entirely a question of machinery. Now it requires immense accumulations of capital to operate railroads, mines, and factal to operate raintones, mines, and tac tories. We cannot go back to the old days,—we would not if we could. But it behooves us to learn to operate these new machines so they will become the servants of the people, and not con-tinue longer to enslave the people, as

only remedy is to abolish all private ownership in the means and machinery of production and distribution, including land, and turn it over to the State, the people collectively, to be operated co-operatively by all, for

the benefit of all. Experience has proven that it is im-ossible to regulate Trusts, for they regulate legislation to suit themselves And as our own A. A. Hopkins say so tersely: "You can't regulate a bus ness that regulates your methods of

Dear Prohibition Friends, we are fronted by conditions capable of yield-ing untold blessings to the race. It behooves us in an especial manner, as a party who profess to listen to the voice of the Great Father, that we do not turn away from His revelations of to-day, in our zeal for His revelation of yesterday.

For many years we have known what it was to struggle against "The conspiracy of silence and the enginery of contempt." Then let it not be laid to our door that we are inhospitable to this newer subject, which includes our own; and which is in fact the practica application of Christianity to the tem poral affairs of men.

"New occasions teach new duties:
Time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still, and onward.
Who would keep abresst of truth."

Give this matter your careful consideration, and see if the time is not at hand, when you go to the polls, to put your cross in the circle under the "Arm and Hammer," the emblem o the Socialist Labor party, which stands for the Co-operative Common wealth; and thereby give your assist ance to the oppressed who are trying so legitimately to help themselves.

REPORT.

(Continued from page 1.)

that Superintendent M'Cool and the Mayor of Allegheny were downstairs. An invitation was at once extended to hear what we had to say, and that if they wished to reply they could do so. Mr. M'Cool accepted the invitation, and on taking the floor stated, "that he had always been a friend of the men, and had they given him the proper time to consider their grievances, there would never have been any trouble. That the firm would never settle the trouble while the men belonged to a Socialist organization; that the repor that he was nervous when the com mittee called on him yesterday was untrue; that they (the men) always knew him to be a very cool and calm man; that he would give them unti man; that he would give them until to-morrow afternoon to return to work; if they did not do so they could call for their money and they could consi-der themselves discharged." Comrade Schulberg and myself replied to him, and at the close of the meeting the men

were as firm as ever.

In the afternoon, I was informed that a meeting of "good citizens" would be held in Schwerd's Hall to denounce the socialists and to endeavor to influence the men to return to work. The Executive Committee the strikers decided to also hold meeting that evening in their own hall At the "citizen's" meeting, which was a frost, speeches were delivered by Father P. F. Ward, who denounced the Socialists and advised taking drastic measures to drive them from the neighborhood. He argued that the men should stand by the firm who had done so much good for the city and had distributed so much money in wages to their employés. The next speaker was an ex-Police Magistrate, Jere. Doherty, and ex-A. F. of L. Exe cutive Committee man, who virtually seconded the speech made by the priest. Then came John Sheehan, an ex-puddler, but who is now employed in the office of the Allegheny Heating Company; he begged the workingmen not to pay any attention to the Social-ists but to lay their grievances before the managers of the Car Company, and he had no doubt that they would be duly considered. Then came William ness men" of Woods Run. His advise ness men" of Woods Run. His advise was a speedy and jeaceable solution of the difficulty, and he assured the men that if they would go about it properly they would meet with success and at the same time retain the good will of the citizens, which they would forfeit if they persisted in allowing themselves to be led by Socialists. The last speaker was Superintendent M'Cool, who on being introduced was received with hisses, which continued received with hisses, which continued until the chairman requested that the Superintendent be given a hearing. M'Cool said that many of the men were out simply because some other fellows had quit, not because they had any real grievances themselves. He prom-ised that if any of the employes went to the officials and made a formal complaint, it would receive attention and would be settled to the satisfaction of

all parties concerned.

Jore. Doherty and John Sheehan, who took such a dislike to the Socialists, were representatives of the capitalist parties, and had secured these positions while being officers of the Amagamated Iron and Steel Workers. Association and of the American Fede

ration of Labor.
Other business men after the ad-Other business men after the adjournment of the citizens' meeting (so-called, which, by the way, consisted of about only two hundred people) stated that they were of the opinion that the Socialistic element which "was forcing itself into the community," was not the class that should lead the strikers; and if they were to be organized, they would prefer to see them go into the Knightwof Laber, the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers, or the American Federation of Labor.

At the meeting of the strikers, held

American Federation of Labor.

At the meeting of the strikers, held on the same evening, great enthusiasm prevailed. From 4,000 to 5,000 men were packed 'n and around the hall and the adjoining streets. Perfect order was observed, and they were addressed by Comrades Schulberg, Smmper, Eberle, Gallagher, Miller, and myself. The difference between Old and

New Trades Unionian was thoroughly explained by the speakers, and also the reason why the politicians, the busi-ness men, the fakirs, and others had arrayed themselves on the side of the firm. At the conclusion of the meeting it was clearly manifest that what the firm and their friends had driven to accomplish had failed, and had acted as a boomerang instead.

On Friday morning, our meeting was called at the usual hour and our speak ers carefully dissected the speeches made at the "citizens" " meeting, which more than pleased the strikers. incident I wish to report in relation to the speeches made at this (Friday morning) meeting, and that is in reference to Comrade Geo. Gallagher's speech, in which he called the attention the strikers to the attitude which Father Ward had taken towards them at the "citizens" meeting. He adat the "citizens" meeting. He advised them not to say much in relation vised them not to say much in relation to it, for the elergyman would be called to account by those higher than himself in authority. The remainder of the speeches were taken up in advising and cautioning the men to be orderly when they went to the mills for their money, and to keep away from the saloons and take their money home to their families. This advise home to their families. was carried out to the letter, and until half-past eleven at night there had been no sign of drunkeness among any of the men, and at that hour the re-porter of the "Pittsburg Times," who had carefully gone over the field in ned me at the headquarters of the Socialist Labor party that he had not found one drunken man in all Woods Run, which was something that was never known before on a pay night. On Saturday morning, the usua

meeting was held, and in the audience was the Night Superintendent, John Meede. While Chairman Stamper was reporting the number of mistakes in the pay-roll, Meade interrupted and the pay-roit, Meade interrupted and said this was not so. Several others, who belong to a LOCAL OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, AND WHO, BY THE WAY. HAD BEEN ON STRIKE PRIOR TO THIS TROUBLE, AND WHO HAD BEEN DEFEATED, COINCIDED DEFEATED, COINCIDED WITH THIS MAN, MEADE. There upon, men from different parts of the hall arose and stated that there had been mistakes in their pay of from one to five dollars. This little excitement was quieted, but it was quite notice-able during the meeting that Meade and these other two men endeavored to cause confusion. During the latter part of the session, one of the strikers part of the session, one of came to nie and stated that what Meade and the other two were doing was part of a pre-drranged plan to disturb the meeting, and if possible create a fight so that the police could arrest all hands. I immediately took the floor and called the attention of the me, and requested them not to do any thing which would tend to assist those who had entered the hall for the pur pose of creating trouble. I then called Mende's attention to the fact that he was disturbing the meeting, and requested him to dispense with the meet ing that he was endeavoring to hold in the lower end of the hall until after we had finished ours. If he took ex-ception to anything that the speakers might say, he could have the privilege of the platform to reply. At first, Meade tried to misconstrue what I had said, but upon my second explanation he was completely disarmed, and the meeting continued in an orderly man-

ner to the close.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee, which took place after the adjournment of the morning session the reports were made by men in charge of the various departments that organizers of the Knights of Labor, the American Federation of Labor and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers were circulating reports to the effect that the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance had no money, and therefore would be unable to assist them financially if the struggle lasted and if they would organize into their bodies they would receive not only the moral assistance but the fluancial assistance as well. Among these, there was a man Thomas, National President of the Pattern Makers' Union, who, all or the Fattern Makers Union, who, and uting the strike, worked at Schoen's mill, THUS ACTING AS A SCAB THROUGHOUT. This, the committee said, was causing some confusion among the men, and wanted to know whether we would allow speakers from these organizations to address the men not think that it was good policy at this stage of the battle to allow men to address the strikers who had refused to give the strikers any consideration when they appealed to them at first. One of the committee-men asked who were the people who wanted to address the strikers and were informed that they were Mr. Dolan and Mr. Warner, of the United Mine Workers. The Executive Committee adjourned without taking any definite action.

At this meeting of the Executive Committee, George Gallagher, a prominent member of the committee, failed to respond to his name. Inquiries were made about him; but neither at his home, nor at the Central Police Sta-tion, nor anywhere else could anything be learned of him. The newspapers began to publish articles about his "mysterious disappearance," insinuating that Gallagher had deserted the ing that Gallagner had deserted the strikers. After the strike was over Gallagher re-appeared. He had been locked up by the police and no one al-lowed to see him. Such a barbarous conduct has been put in the hands of a

lawyer for prosecution.
At half-past two in the afternoon, the second meeting was called by Chair-man Stamper, and the Executive Com-mittee was about to submit their re-port, when John P. Neilson, a street port, when John P. Neilson, a street car conductor, took the floor and began to denounce the Socialists and said that there were local leaders who were able to conduct this strike in Allegheny, without importing foreigners form New York and other States. This caused confusion and yells of "put him out." Chairman Stamper quieted the men and stated that inasmuch as Comrades Schulberg and Brower had not arrived yet, the meeting would stand, adjourned until 4 o'clock.

Meade and his followers, being again outfanked, immediately started in to kick up a row, which gave Captain

kick up a row, which gave Captain Thornton the opportunity he seemed to have been waiting for to blow his whistie and call the rest of the police to his assistance, and they arrested all

in the room. But a number had already escaped through the windows. About a quarter to three o'clock Com-rade Schulberg and myself arrived on the scene and were informed by mem of the Eccutive Committee of what had taken place, and we were requested to go to the headquarters of the party in Pittsburg and await further information. The news of the arrests spread like willdire through Allegheny, and as the men were being taken out of the hall and placed in the patrol wagon their wives and families lined the streets throph which they passed and cheered the strikers as they were on their way to the prison. The action of Mr. Morris in denouncing the Socialists who had lead the strikers, caused a great number of his custom ers to say some very unkind things about him, and in order to get back into their good graces again, he rushed to the central station and put down forfeits for as many men as would ac cept the same. Politicians also came to the rescue and endeavored to show the strikers that they were their friends, and that the "windy speakers from other cities ran away when the readle was on. The most of the men to gain their

liberty, which they were deprived of by the schemes of these same indiviwho now offered them forfeits accepted the same. On returning to the party headquarters, we at once sent committees to Lawyer Marshall and retained him to defend the men in the morning. On Sunday morning, I attended the hearing, and Counsellors Marshall and Thompson were on hand to defend the men. The police officers to defend the men. The police of being unable to identify any man "struck a blow," they were all dis-charged. The mass meeting which we were to have held on Sunday to test against the action of the police, was postponed upon the advice of Counsellor Marshall. On Monday morning, the Executive Committee met, and I suggested that we recom-mend to the strikers that the various departments be called in separate ses sions and they take a vote whether they wish the Socialists to continue to assist them in this strike or not. This assist them in this strike or not. This was agreed to and the regular meeting was called to order. The Executive Committee reported the proposition, which caused quite a discussion where it was shown that only these few discontented individuals who belonged to American Federation of were the only ones who were not satisfied. The Executive Committee in-sisted upon the suggestion being carried out, and the meeting adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock in the evening to hear the reports of the different departments. In the evening session of the Executive Committee the men re-ported that while they were discussing the proposition that was submitted to them, word came that the firm would like to see a committee. Thereupon a committee was appointed who called on Mr. M'Cool. He promised that he like to see a committee. would concede the three demands made: "In fact," claimed he, "the firm was just about to change these condi tions when the men went out." He was then asked what about the in crease in wages and he replied that the firm had agreed to give them 15 cents per day advance, all around. The concessions made by the firm being al-most what was asked by the men, each one of the Executive Committee was asked if they did not think that from the concessions already won from the firm, and from the conditions existing. it would be better to return to work and perfect their organization. Each man speaking individually agreed to this and the strike was formally declared off. .

This being the first battle fought by the S. T. & L. A., the reason for its founding and the factics it pursues. have been all tested and proved cor-rect. It should serve as an enrourage-ment to persevere with renewed vigor. ment to persevere with renewed vigor.
The propaganda it served to make for
Socialism has been so exceptional, and
the ground having been so well plowed,
it would be a pity if the Pittsburg comrades should find their work now hampered by lack of funds. It is to be
hoped that the comrades everywhere will realize that this fight and this of portunity is their fight and their of portunity; that the Pittsburg D. A. the S. T. & L. A., and, along with the party there are standing on t breach, and are therefore entitled to all the support the comrades every where can send in.

WM. L. BROWER,

WM. L. BROWER, National Secretary, S. T. & L. A.

LECTURES.

CHAS. HARTZHEIM, "The Social Problem," Sunday the 9th, 8:3) p. m., Harlem Socialist Club, 118 E. 110th street, N. Y. LUCIEN SANIAL, "Imperialism," Sun day the 9th, 34th and 35th A. D.'s head quarters, 149th street and Third avenue N. Y.

DISCUSSION MEETING, "The Present Situation in Section New York, Monday the 10th, West Side Educational Club, 340 W. 53d street, N. X.

Press Fund for the Workers' Republic, Dublin, Ireland-

Conoral Agitation Fund.

Terr. Arthur Keep, N. Y. City.....

Total \$1,002.51 N. B.—With this amount, having been reached since the campaign of 1584, we close the first thousand dollars and new begin sheet.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Henry Kuhn 184 William street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPRALS—Secre-tary Robert Randlow, 183 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA.—National Executive Committee— Secretary George Moore, 61 Ryde street, Montreal.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY-147 East 23rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Mational Executive Committee.

Meeting of April 4, with Arthur Keep in the chair. Absent Sanial and Matchett. The former excused. The financial report for the week ending April showed receipts, \$112.20; expenditures, \$52.44.

Section Cinclianat. O., reported the expulsion of E. Schultz. A communication from Branch 2, Section Cincinnati, asking for a separate charter, because of the troubles in the Section, was read and the Secretary instructed to reply. N. I. Stone of the dist Assembly District, N. Y., presented a complaint against the Editor of THE PEOPLE for and publishing an article of his against the "Tucle Sam & Brother Jonathan" dialogue on the question of taxation in THE PEOPLE of March 5, and for the answer given him Stone) in action of the Editor, was sustained.

Resolved, to call upon the Sections of the Intry, urging them to push with all their light the sale of the May Day PEOPLE and time.

Charters were granted to new Sections in:

and to transmit time.

Charters were granted to new Sections in:
Homestead, Pa.: Jollet, Ill.; New Waterford, Ohio.

JOHN KINNEALLY.

Page Secretary.

JOHN KINNEALLY. Rec. Secretary.

Connecticut.

HARTFORD.—We mourn the loss of one of our oldest comrades, Wm. Werner, who departed this life on Friday, March 31. Comrade Wm. Werner was one of the pioneers in this city and a conscientious worker in all propagands. He was a charter member of this Section.

Massachusetts.

Massachusetts.

ROSTON.—A large number of comrades from Moston and suburls organized permanently on the "10 cents a week" plan. on Sunday. April 2. The organization starts in with over 100 members and every prospect of nearly 300 within a short time. Comrades throughout the tSate should also start the ball rolling. The following permanent officers were elected by the Greater Boston Society: Financial Secretary. Win. J. Corcogan, Jr.: Executive Board. James J. Stevens of Boston. Godfred Beck of Boston. H. W. A. Ransch of Boston. Ernest Jones of Everett, John Finnegan of Everett. Frank MacDonald of Stoneham, Win. J. Corcogan, Jr., of Stoneham, Win. J. Corcogan, Jr., of Stoneham.

CAMBRIDGE.—On Sunday, April 9, 2 p. m., at 561 Massachusetts avenue, Temple Honor Hall, Cambridgeport, our Section will hold a public meeting. The Speaker will be David Goldstein, of Boston. Subject: "Law of Surplus Value."

R. E. McINNIS.

Kansas.

Those who voted the Socialist Labor party ticket last election, or who have become interested in for warding Socialism THAT 18, SOCIALISM—are requested to send their address, not for publication, but for use of the State Committee in furthering the agitation, Siege no longer, but address me at once. Fraternally.

Kansas State Committee, S. L. P. 201 East 4th atreet, Pittsburgh, Kansas,

New York.

To the subdivisions of Section New York, 8. L. P., in the Borough of Berooklyn. Comrades:—The undersigned has received a communication signed by five subdivisions of the above Section in the Borough of Brooklyn, cailing upon the Organizer, in accordance with Art. 4, Sec. 6, of the bylaws, to call a Borough meeting, for the purpose of taking a stand against the Organizer and the General Committee for their action in not submitting to a general vote a plan of re-organization decided on at a Borough meeting heid some time ago, in view of this notice, a Borough Meeting of the members of Section'New York, S. L. P., residing in Brooklyn is hereby called to take place on Friday, April 21, 8 p. m., at Wurzler's Hall, 315 Washington street, Brooklyn. Only members in good standing will be admitted.

L. ABELSON, Organizer, Section New York, S. L. P.

L. ABELSON, Organizer, Section New York, S. L. P.

YONKERS.—Section Yonkers, having decided to draw a set of by-laws, requests all Sections throughout the country, being in possession of such laws, to kindly send copies of same to the undersigned.

M. KOWARSAG, Organizer, 230 Ashburton ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

EDUCATIONAL CLUB PROGRESS, a EDUCATIONAL CLUB PROGRESS, a club which has been organized for the purpose of promuigating the interests of Socialism among the young generation in particular, and for siding the party in general, has adopted the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, The last campaign has shown and proved the incorable necessity for a DAILY PEOPLE:

"WHEREAS, We know that this can only be realised by increasing the circulation of the now existing weekly PEOPLE:

"WHEREAS, We believe that by increasing the circulation of the new existing weekly PEOPLE:

"WHEREAS. We believe that by increasing the circulation of the weekly PEOPLE and by agitating for the same, it will at least be able to issue the same twice a week, etc., till we have agadally PEOPLE; therefore he it "RESOLVED. That we, in order to enlighten the masses upon their vital material interests, authorize the Co-operative Publishing Association, in whose charge the paper is, to send a copy of THE PEOPLE to the members of this club."

New Jersey

The municipal campaign in the city of Paterson is being carried on in a vigorous manner. During this week meetings have been held in the lat, 2d and 6th Wards. At a large ratification meeting, held in Turn Hall, addresses were made by Comrades Hanford, of Brooklyn. Wm. Walker, or Newark. and Matthew Maguire, our party candidate for Mayor. In Haledon, a suburb of Paterson, we have also put up a ticket for the first time, and expect to poll a large vots. All the comrades in Passaic County are expected to turn out at the polls on election day, Tuesday, April 11, and help bring over all the workers they can to the side of our party, the Bocialist Labor party.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

DAILY PEOPLE Minor Fund.

Total\$2,387.62

Socialist Party, Labor



Social Gathering and Dance,

to Celebrate International Labor Day. at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St., betw. 3d & 4th Aves.

Monday, May 1st, 1899, COMMENCING AT ! P. M. Music by the Munical Protective Alliance, L. A. 1028, S. T. & L. A TICKET, 10 Cents.

Trades' and Societies' Calendar

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies met exceeding the lines) will be inserted under this headilister-catter at the rate of \$5.00 per annua. Organizations should not lose such an eportunity of advertising their places of Dectings.

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Duage street, Room 96, New York City. General Secretary: William L. Brower. Financial Secretary Murphy. General Executive Board Meetings: ist, 3d and 5th Thursday evenings at 5 p. m. Secretary Board of Appeais: Max Keiler, Inia Hope street, Philadelphia, Fa. 338

SECTION ESSEN COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee representing the Sec-tion meets every Sunuay, 10 a. m., in the half of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 18

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS ENION). Mocetings every Tuesday at 16 a. m., at 64 East 4th street. New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Free

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 99. Office and
Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street.

-District I (Bohemian), 331 East That
street, every Saturday at 5 p. m.—District
II (German), at 10 Stanton street,
meets every Saturday at 5 p. m.—District
III meets at the Chabhouse, 206 East Sita
street, every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.—District
IV meets at 342 West 421
atreet, every Saturday at 5 p. m.—The
Boarsi of Supervisors meets every Toesday at Faulhaber's Hail, 1531 2nd avenue,
at 8 p. m.

EMPIRE CITY LODGE (MACMINISTS), meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday even-ing at the Labor Lycenn, 64 hant 4th street. Secretary: PETER STAPL

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, NO. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Read-quarters 70 East 4th street, Meetings every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann., Pres.; Aug. Lants, Core. Sec'y, 70 E. 4th street.

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P. 34th 35th A. D. S. E. Cor. of 3d ave. and 14th street. Open every evening. Regular business inceting every Fridar.

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. Meets second and fourth Sunday of every month at 10:30 o'clock-sa m., at Tentonia Assembly Rooms, 158-169 3d avenue. New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, Scand. Am. Arbetaren.

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTERS & TRIMMERS UNION, L. A. 68 of 8 T. & L. A. Headquarters, 44 East 4th street, Labor Lycenim, Regular meeting every Thursday evening at 8 p. m. 303

THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL SO-CIETY OF YORKVILLE meets every Konday evening at 200 E 86th st. This Society sims to educate its members to a thorough knowledge of Socialism by reans of discussions and debates. Com-and join.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" No. 19, 8, T. & L. A. Office: 257 E. Houston street, Telephone Call: 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m.

WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meet-ing every Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Clubhouse, 528 East 11th street. English lectures every Sunday evening. Bowling alley and billiard room open sw-ery evening. Visitors welcome.

Arbeiter- Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika. WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of

the United States of America.

the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of sociarity and socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 155 local branches with more than 16,000 male members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to mebership in any of the branches upon payment of a deposit of \$4.00 for the first class and 45,00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are exitled to a sick benefit of \$3.0.0 for 40 weeks and of \$4.50 for another 4) weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$6.00 and \$3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of \$250.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unsagried daughters of members between 18 stad 45 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit upon payment of a deposit of \$1.00. Monthly taxes are levied according to expenditures. It cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by \$2 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so.

Address all communications to HENRI STAHL, Financial Secretary, 25-27 32 axes

to do so.
Address all communications to HENRY
STAHL, Financial Secretary, 25-27 3d aveue. Room 53, New York City.

Workmen's Children Death Benedt Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:
BEINHARD LACHNER, 13 Rible House,
Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

WORKMEN'S

Furniture Fire Insurance.

Organised 1878. Membership 10,000. Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.

OFFICE: 44 East Fourth street, Office hours, daily, except Sundays and helidays from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M.
BRANGES: Yonkers, Troy Binghamtes Gloversville, Eimira, Albany, Oneida, N. Y.
Paterson, Newark, Riisabeth, South Eiver Passalc and Trenten.
Manchester, N. H.
Adam, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mans, New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford, and Bridgeport, Conn.
Philadelphia, Philadery, Allegheny, Learn, Altoona, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, Ohio.
For addresses of the Branch-beaklesseri, see "Yorwaria."

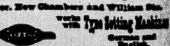
BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUR 949-955 Willoughby Av.

Patronico Tour Own He

JOHN OFHLER'S Printing.

87 Frankfort Street 87 Fre M . Square E. R. R. St.

Orders WE be taken at 114 E. 3th street, being 1. Goldmann's Printing Office



MORRIS HILLQUIT,

Attorney at Law,

890 Repailway, Telephone: 174 Franklik